GERMANY

SCHWEIDNITZ i. Schl.
(Continued)

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SCHUHHAUS
Kar Trennert, Burgstr. 5
Alleinverkauf von Salamander, Wolko und Ada Schuhen. Reparaturen werden in eigener Werkstatt billigst ausgeführt

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Spez. Gelchainer Qualitätsemaille

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Musikinstrumente aller Art empfiehlt
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Hoh Strasse 67
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Kolonialwaren—Feinkost

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BÄCKEREI und KONDITOREI
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—Keks—

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MÖNCHENSTR. 27/28
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Schulartikel, Goldfüllhalter

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Feinste Osterteier kauft man bei
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BINDEREI-BEDARF
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—Artificial Flowers—

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FLEISCHEREI CURT SCHULZ
Bitterlich Nachflg.
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SWITZERLAND

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BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

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Möbel- und Tapeziergeschäft
39 Bollwerk 39
Tel. 24.756
(Furniture and Upholstering)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, etc.

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SPORTS ARTICLES AND CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
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The House for Carpets and Linoleum

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Parties received. Moderate terms.

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High Class Dressmaking
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AN EXCELLENT FIRM
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Beds, Ottomans, Couches
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LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
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Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

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Frames all your pictures and mirrors

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Marktgasse 20. First Floor
English spoken

Ciolina u. Cie A.G.
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ein- wie mehrfarbig
Druckerei O. Wehrlin & Cie
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638
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Confectionery --- Tea Room
Open Tuesday and Thursday evening.

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for Long and Short Stays
MRS. C. KAPPELER
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Beds and Upholstered Furniture
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ARCHIVSTR. 8 TEL. 36.132

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

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TEA ROOM
Sesslerstr. 5.

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(Dairy)
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Manteaux Highly Recommended
Costumes—Tailleur
FIANDRINO—Couturier
GENEVA Tel. 47.541
25 Boul. du Pont d'Arve 3me. (Ascenseur)

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
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28/32 Rue de la Confédération
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Founded 1822

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MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

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MAISON MATTHYS
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PERMANENT WAVING MANICURING
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A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
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Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

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Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
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Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
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The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
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Ladies' Underwear
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Coiffeur pour dames de 1er. ordre.
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We have in stock more than
11 DIFFERENT
RADIO SETS
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TEL. 37.62
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Modes Sylvia
Zurich Fraumünsterstrasse 4 Tel. 37.562
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Frau L. Motschi

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PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser

SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.
Meller
LIMMATQUAI 32, Zürich.

KOLIBRI
CAFÉ-TEA-ROOM
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NÜSCHELERSTRASSE 30
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CENTRAL HEATING

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Das Schönste und Beste an Qualität und Farbenpracht finden Sie im Handarbeitsgeschäft "ZUR SCHMIEDE" Zürich 3.
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Union of South Africa

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Fashion Fabrics
for AUTUMN and WINTER
Ever Seen in South Africa
Call In and See Them at Any of the Following Branches:
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Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

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Catalogue free on application.
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HENWOODS, opp. City Hall
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OIL—PETROL
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"THE RETREAT"
A place for quiet rest and study
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Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

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P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

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OF ALL KINDS
SEE L. FRANCK, P. O. BOX 837
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BOOT REPAIRS
Best Materials
Personal Supervision
HINDS, 54 ELOFF ST.

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GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
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Phone 24 2348 Jeppestown

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McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
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MARIE'S
Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
For Service and Satisfaction
Marlborough House, 51a Beit Street
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"Your Comfort our Consideration"
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Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages
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For Day and Evening Wear
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Union of South Africa

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High Class Booters
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

Trenan & McCraw
NEW ARCADE
Men's High Class Outfitters
The New Store, with New Ideas in Men's Clothing

AUSTRALIA

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Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

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Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents.
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes. Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.
TRY THE GOODS

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(Continued)

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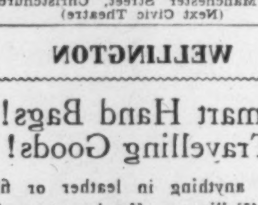

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Monitor Movie Guide

Constance Collier Makes a Routine Mystery Play Look Like High Comedy

By E. C. S.

All the King's Horses (Paramount)—The dullest of the dual-impersonation films that are all the fad. A pity, because Mary Ellis proves as the queen of Bunkovia that she can make much of the slightest comedy opportunities.

Captain Hurricane (Radio)—Rural melodrama about Cape Cod folks. Zenas, Jeremiah and Ben are abashed before the formidable Abbie, played by Helen Westley, who keeps Zena's house in order. James Barton, Gene Lockhart, Helen Mack.

Great God Gold (Monogram)—Girl unmasks receivership racketeers who ruined her father. A steadily unsavory melodrama. Sidney Blackmer, Martha Sleeper.

Constance Collier in 'Shadow of Doubt'

In Old Santa Fé (Mascot)—Fast-moving horse opera with Ken Maynard being put on one spot after another by the double-dyed villain who is after the gal and her father's gold. Ken's horse, Tarzan, is a beauty.

Golddiggers of 1935 (Warner)—Might be recommended to persons who have never seen a film musical. A society woman puts on a charity show, and her daughter falls in love with the chief crooner. The trite incidents, dull dialogue and stencilled characters are apparently intentional. They have the air of being aimed at the mythical lowest common denominator that a certain layer of Hollywood experts in showmanship considers to be the motion picture public. Dick Powell, Gloria Stuart, Adolphe Menjou, Glenda Farrell, Alice Brady.

Lost in the Stratosphere (Monogram)—Hack melodrama about two friendly enemies, aviators, and their romantic rivalries. William Cagney, June Collyer.

Love in Bloom (Paramount)—Seventy-four minutes of Burns and Allen, that 10-minute vaudeville team. One scene has a drunk interrupting a church wedding. Dixie Lee as a Cinderella of the carnivals finally marries well in Tin-pan Alley.

McFadden's Flats (Paramount)—Old comic strip farce remade for the neighborhood theaters with Walter C. Kelly as the bricklayer who rose in the world and Andy Clyde as his scrappy friend, McTavish the barber. Simple humors and heavy drinking. Betty Furness makes a good impression.

Northern Frontier (Ambassador)—Ken Maynard's brother, Kermit, as a mounted policeman who unearths a gang of counterfeiters. Trick riding, gunplay, chases and romance in the hill country. Eleanor Hunt, J. Farrell Macdonald, Gertrude Astor.

The Perfect Clue (Majestic)—Echo of "It Happened One Night" in the style of its story of the battling hero and heroine. He, recently released from unjust prison sentence; she, débutante who is a nuisance to her family until she decides to clear the hero's name. David Manners, Dorothy Libaire.

Roberta (Radio) — Fred Astaire charms with his dancing and light comedy work as a jazz-band leader temporarily in Paris. Ginger Rogers makes an even better impression than in "The Gay Divorcée," in which she was required to assume a doll-girl personality manufactured by the studio stylists. Irene Dunne, Helen Westley, Victor Varconi. First rate as film musicals go.

Ruggles of Red Gap (Paramount)—Charles Laughton as an English butler who decides, under the influence of the ranch country, to drop the family tradition of servility. He and Roland Young, his former employer, give good comedy performances. Charles Ruggles farces his part as Ruggles's new employer, and Mary Boland burlesques her role of the small-town climber. Far too much drinking in a film that could have been made steadily instead of intermittently funny if those responsible had been satisfied with fewer easy laughs.

Shadow of Doubt (Metro)—Even a hack mystery story can be made interesting by the presence of a player of quality. Constance Collier gives a marked lift to this uninspired yarn about a recluse who goes out into the night clubs in search of the man guilty of the shooting falsely charged against her favorite nephew. Edward Brophy does a good bit as one of the few intelligent detectives that the films deal in nowadays. George Seitz's direction helps make something of a poorly devised plot.

A Shot in the Dark (Chesterfield)—Another murder mystery, shocking for the very young. The scene is a boys' college dormitory, and Robert Warwick unravels the crime. Doris Lloyd, Helen Jerome Eddy.

Square Shooter (Columbia) — Tim McCoy as a ranchman suffering from a familiar complaint with heroes—accusation of a crime he didn't commit. He cleans up the gang that has taken possession of his mine, his ranch and his money, with the help of one of the villains who is reformed by romance.

Stolen Harmony (Paramount)—George Raft as a reformed saxophonist uses his experience as crook to defeat gangsters who kidnap a bus-load of night club entertainers, including Ben Bernie. Wowsa.

Sunset Range (First Division)—Hoot Gibson ropes the bank robbers.

Sweet Music (Warner)—Rudy Vallée. That's all.

Transient Lady (Universal)—A complete gold brick, from its equivocal title to its trick treatment of the lynching theme. A film that might have meant something as an exposé of mob rule if handled sincerely. Henry Hull, Gene Raymond, Frances Drake.

[This guide is published every Saturday]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aaron—Ar'-un (a as in care, u clipped-short).

Assayed—A-sade' (first a clipped-short as in account, second long).

Blessed (James 1:25) — Here a verb, and pronounced as one syllable.

Combat—Whether the word is used as a verb, noun, or adjective, the accent is on the first syllable, kom'-bat (both vowels short).

Esaias — Preferably E-zay'-yas (e as in create, first a long, second clipped-short).

Functional, organic—These words, as applied in medical science, refer to the functions of organs and to the structure of organs, respectively.

Habakkuk—The accent is on the second syllable, Ha-bak'-uk (first a as in sofa, second short, u clipped-short).

Indissoluble—A recent poll on this word revealed a preponderance of cultured usage favoring stress on the third syllable, in-dih-sol'-u-b'l (secondary stress on first syllable; each i and o short, u as in unite). Thus the word is intelligible to the neophyte, who might otherwise associate it with "dissolute." Yes, and the reader can pronounce it!

Limbo—According to certain doctrinal teachings, "limbo" designated an abode for "souls debarred from heaven through no fault of their own"! The word is used broadly to indicate "oblivion." Sound it lim'-bo (short i, long o).

Matthew—Math'-u; not Ma'-thoo.

Philistines — Preferably Fih-lis'-tins (first i clipped-short, second and third short).

Premises — Until such time as a wide poll is conducted on this word when it refers to logical statements leading to a conclusion, we are obliged to record the pronunciation prem'-is-ez (all vowels short).

Sacrificed — Preferably with the z sound, sak'-rih-fizd (a and first i short, second i long).

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, Si'-ni (both vowels long).

"Six cubits and a span" — The height of Goliath, which, reduced to modern measurements, was between 9 feet 9 inches and 11 feet 4 inches, depending upon whether the cubit (distance from elbow to tip of middle finger) was considered 18 or 21 inches ("span" was half a cubit).

Tenacity—The e is as in create, te-nas'-ih-ty (a and i short).

Thence—The th is "voiced" as in then, not "unvoiced" as in thin.

Usage—The s sound, not the z.

Vote on "irrefutable"—So far, 578 readers prefer accent on the third syllable; 55 are satisfied with stress on -ref.

Vote on "Mary"—As the poll progresses, we find 311 readers preferring May'-r (long a); 122 like the a circumflex, Mâ'-y.

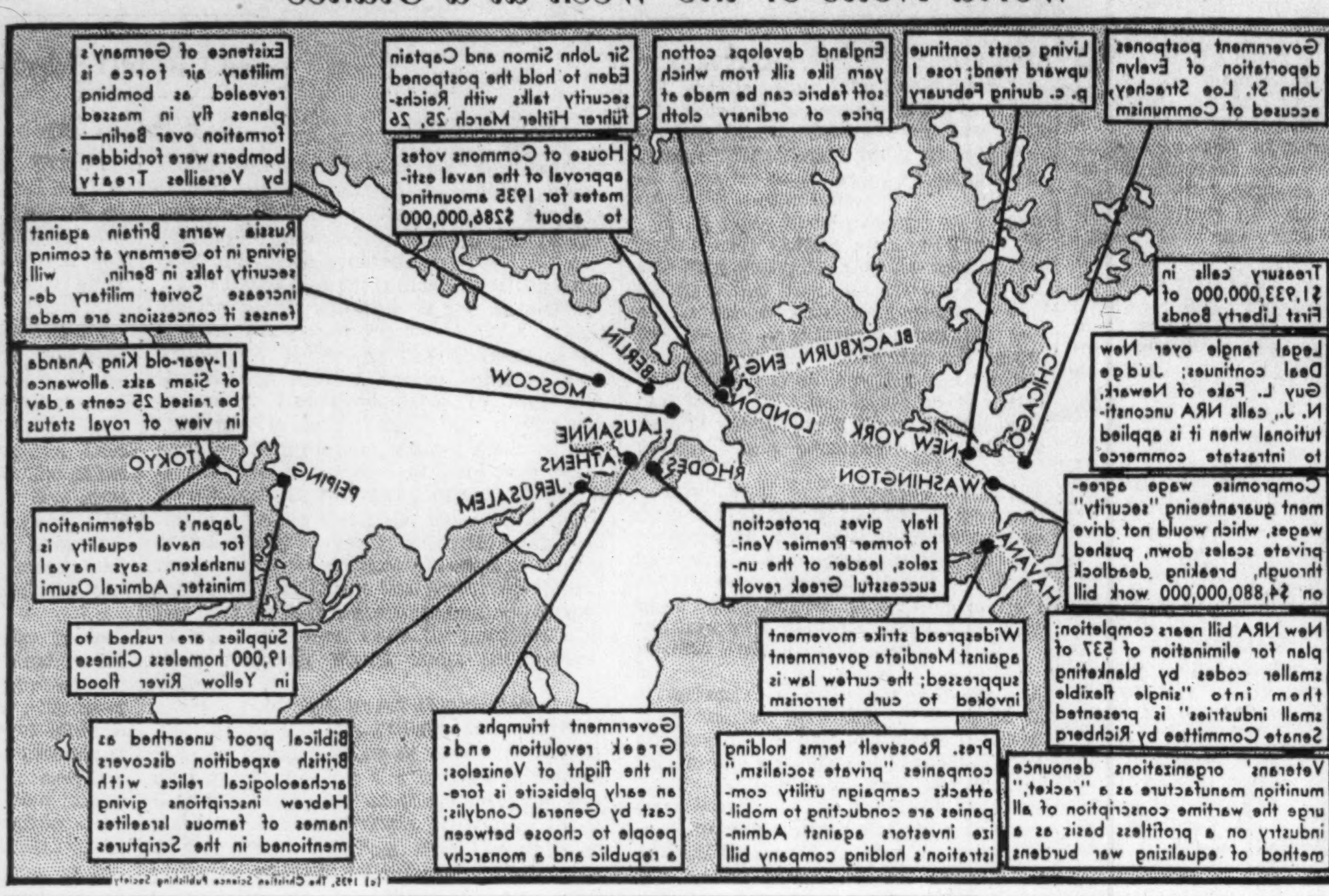
Breveties

Humorist: "What does a man do when his wife has prepared nothing for his evening meal?" asks a writer on domestic subjects. He usually chooses that evening to bring home a few friends to dinner.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Government may yet have to step in and revive vaudeville, to get the clowns out of the more serious callings.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Malchus

ON THE occasion of Jesus' betrayal in the garden of Gethsemane, his disciples asked if they might use their weapons in an attempt to prevent his arrest (Luke 22:49); but without waiting for the answer, the ever-impulsive Peter drew his sword and severed the ear of one of the emissaries of Caiaphas, the high priest (John 18:10-24).

All four evangelists record this incident (Mark 13:47; Matt. 26:51; Luke 22:50; John 18:10), but it is John alone who tells us that the name of the victim was Malchus. Peter was reproved for his hasty act (John 18:11), and was reminded that "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (Matt. 26:52). The Master was ready and willing to fulfill his destiny (cf. John 18:11); but before he was led away, he touched Malchus' ear and healed him (Luke 22:51).

Daily Anecdote

Reason vs. Rule

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Englishman, Horne Tooke, who in later life assumed the name John Horne, was prominent in politics during the period of the American Revolution, and did not hesitate to side with the revolutionists. A good story is told of him when he was a pupil at Eton:

One day the master asked him the reason why a certain verb governed a particular case. The boy replied that he did not know. The master insisted that he was not ignorant but obstinate, and when he repeated that he did not know, the master punished him.

After the punishment, the master quoted the rule of grammar that applied to the case.

"I know that very well," promptly replied Hooke, "but you did not ask me for the rule, you demanded the reason."

Parables of Safed the Sage

Something Different

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I WALKED in the Garden, I and the daughter of the daughter of Keturah. And the Garden was bright with the colors of the Spring, like Eden in the day when God made man. And if there were any Snakes there, I and the daughter of the daughter of Keturah beheld them not.

And the little damsel plucked a Flower, and she said, Grandpa, stoop down.

And I stooped down. And she placed the Flower in the Buttonhole of my Coat. And she said, That is because I love you.

And we went into the house, and Keturah greeted us, and I would have passed into mine own part of the house. But the daughter of the daughter of Keturah constrained me. And she said, Grandma, don't you see the Difference?

And Keturah said, I see that thy Grandsire hath a flower which he had not when he went out into the Garden. And the little maiden said, I put it there. And she knew in her heart that she had wrought a good deed, and that she had brightened the day.

And I looked at the Flower, and I said, I also see the Difference. A man with a flower in his Buttonhole hath something to live up to. The dear Christ Jesus said unto his disciples, Consider the Lilies; and the lilies were not the only flowers that He loved. And who knoweth that He desired his disciples to consider them only when they were in the Field, and not when they were in the Buttonhole? Even the King is served by the Field, and the Field is for the Buttonhole and for the residue of human need.

Now I considered the Flower which the little girl had given me, and I meditated on the words which she had spoken unto Keturah. And I tried to be particularly good unto Keturah that day, and I asked of her, saying, Dost thou not see the Difference?

And I sought out an high place where I could speak unto the sons of men, and I said unto them.

Oh, ye men, yea, and ye women also. Hearken unto me, and consider the Difference. If thou shalt place in thy Buttonhole one Flower, and wear it until it fadeth, thou shalt by so much brighten the day of many people before the blossom falleth. And if thou shalt do for thy fellow man one kind deed that sendeth him away with a little joy in his heart, thou shalt brighten for him many days, even so many as those in which he remembereth thy kindness. In time when men are depressed by the High Cost of Living and the Difficulties of the Freight Situation and the Fear of Panic; and in times when Pestilence walketh abroad, and every man talketh to his neighbor about the Flu or some other Disease of men's bodies or minds, wear thou a Flower in thy Buttonhole, and a Smile on thy Face and a Song in thy Heart. So shall no evil befall thee, nor any plague come nigh thy dwelling, and thou shalt be one of God's messengers unto others. For men will notice the Difference.

And if so be that the Flower is placed there by any little maiden like unto the daughter of the daughter of Keturah, then shalt thou also notice a Difference. For she maketh a Very Important Difference.

Quotation for Today

WE ARE rich only through what we give; and poor only through what we refuse and keep.

—SWETCHINE

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Sandwiches and Drinks

COLLEGE students seem to be always hungry—particularly at night. One student has capitalized on this fact, and late in the evening (from 9 to 11:30) visits fraternity, sorority, and the larger rooming houses about the campus with a large tray of sandwiches and a steaming hot drink. He also carries candy bars and apples. During the warm months he carries a supply of cold drinks.

By making his rounds at a regular time, and by never failing to appear, he has built up a substantial trade. The sandwiches and drinks are prepared in the kitchen of his landlady, who charges him a small fee for this privilege. He also caters to special informal parties about the campus.

G. D. S.

In Lighter Vein

Politics

Four men are sitting at a table.
The first one sighs.
The second one sighs deeply.
The third one groans aloud.
The fourth exclaims: "Won't you chaps ever stop talking politics?"—*The Observer.*

Not Much Activity

Policeman (to motorist): "Why didn't you slow down? Didn't you see that notice back there, 'Slow Down Here'?"

Motorist: "Yes, but I thought it referred to your village!"

No Need

Marathon Runner (coming in an easy last): "Did you take my time?"

Timekeeper: "I didn't have to. You took it yourself."—*Brockville Recorder.*

Naturally

"Did you hear what they do with ferryboats when they're late?"

"No. What?"

"Dock 'em."

Implicit Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THREE years ago an official of a firm was walking through the main office, and as he passed the door of the employment office, overheard a rather curt refusal. Investigating he saw that the man being turned away was a former employee, who, while in charge of a branch office, had defaulted funds.

"Come into my office a moment, Mr. B——," said the official as he shook hands with his former worker. "Looking for work? I saw you in the employment office."

"Yes, I know you're thinking I have no right to come back here and I haven't. But I'm desperate." Then he told a brief story of the years following his discharge, the difficulty of finding work, and the fear for the welfare of his family.

The employer thought for a moment and said, "There's soon to be an opening at Number Four Branch for a cashier. It's not as good a position as you held before and the salary is less. If you want it, I think I can arrange to give it to you."

"You mean you'll let me handle money?"

"Why not?"

"I'll give you an accounting every week," offered Mr. B——.

"But that'll be extra work," objected Mr. J——, "and you'll have enough to do without that. Our custom is a monthly statement. We haven't changed our system."

"Seems to me you're taking an awful chance," said the office secretary, after Mr. B—— had left. She was in full information of the details of the former worker's record. "You should have said to him, 'I'm putting you on your honor.' That would have called out the best in him."

"No. Giving him a job isn't enough. I must accept him as an employee I trust implicitly with no patronizing reminder of a previous misstep."

Yesterday Mr. B—— was made manager of Branch Four, and today, carefully put away in his billfold, is a letter of appreciation for his good work, signed by the president of the company.

Crossword Puzzle No. 74

1	2	3	4	5	6	■
7						8
9			■	10		
	■	■	■	■	■	
11	12	13	■	14	15	
16			17			
■	18					

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Unkeeled
7—Hard rubber
9—To rattle
10—Vessel
11—Cry of a dove
14—Bird
16—Finch-like bird
18—Distant

Down

1—Turn down
2—Arabian garment
3—High hill
4—Preposition
5—Cant
6—Greek letter
8—Stand
12—Row
13—A number
14—Self
15—Encountered
17—Part of "to be"

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Motion Pictures

"The Wedding Night"

Samuel Goldwyn and King Vidor have had the courage, in their latest film, "The Wedding Night," to follow through a tragic situation to a tragic ending. The film, featuring Anna Sten and Gary Cooper, is on view at the State Theater in Boston and at the Rivoli in New York.

Made from a story by Edwin Knopf, it deals with conflicts resulting from a meeting between the civilization of the New and the Old Worlds as represented by a disillusioned American author and a Polish peasant girl whose family have settled on a farm near his old home in Connecticut. Manya is betrothed by her father to a lout of her own race. She and the novelist fall in love while his wife sojourns in New York.

The story is handled logically except for one step in the development. The novelist's first approach to the girl is made in brutal manner, while he is under the influence of liquor, and she repels him. In the next scene, without transition, he is her devoted admirer, and she is receiving him with smiles. It's a little too sudden.

The film gives Miss Sten opportunities for some real acting, of which she takes advantage. Mr. Cooper is acceptable as the novelist, except when he is being cute in the Clark-Gable style. Helen Vinson is the wife and Ralph Bellamy the Polish fiancé. Minor rôles are well taken by Siegfried Rumann, Esther Dale and Walter Brennan.

Low Flying Brings Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Army fliers here have had to change the route of some of their "hedge hopping" maneuvers. Two run-aways within a week caused one farmer to complain to high army officials that the low flying planes sometimes but 30 or 40 feet from the ground, were making life too exciting for his mules.

Theaters

Gogol's "Marriage"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—On March 11 the Moscow Art Players presented Gogol's "Marriage," in the ensemble farce style that they can assume as easily as they do comedy, melodrama and tragedy. Vera Gretch again transformed herself nearly beyond recognition in the part of the grubby, bouncing matchmaker. She can sustain a high-pitched comic scene as well as Mr. Pavlov, and that indeed is a feat of vigor and concentration. He staged this performance, and played the bashful Podkolessine, who is the one eligible suitor for the hand of Agafya. After the three other candidates retire from the field, Podkolessine takes flight through the window. His friend Kotchkareff and the matchmaker were watching at other places of escape. The sheer fun of the thing kept the audience in an uproar. Some of the spectators were often helpless with laughter, like Kotchkereff when he thinks all is going well. The work of these players continues to be a study in the transference of life to the stage. Always the players are thinking their parts, for there is change of mood from phrases to phrase in their listening as well as in their speech. They all visualize, too, as they describe absent or imagined things, and ever there is a relish of the moment as it passes, an unfailing gusto.

E. C. S.

Georgia Enacts Drug Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Placing Georgia in line with the majority of states which have adopted advanced legislation to combat the evil the uniform narcotics act passed by the General Assembly became the law of the State when Gov. Eugene Talmadge signed the act on March 4. Regulatory restrictions are placed upon the dealers, manufacturers and narcotic dispensaries and the bill also provides aids to enforcement of existing narcotic laws.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—But It's Nice to Know What She Looks Like

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Want a Good Dog?

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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• Editorials •

Order Out of Chaos

The World's Week

NEWS of the week does not divide itself into comfortable categories. It eschews the analytical method of the two British humorist historians who labeled each great event: ". . . which was a bad thing!" or ". . . which was a good thing!"

For things seldom appear quite so simple. The reader who scans the past one hundred and sixty-eight hours is confronted with paradox, with conflict and with contradiction.

Russia speaks with two voices. One offers withdrawal of troops from the areas near the Manchoukuo border if Japan will do likewise. Yet on the day of this move to lessen tension in the East, the Soviets warn that armament concessions to Germany will occasion definite increases in the Red Army.

By increasing its conscription period, France augments its war-machine in an effort to avoid war. Britain implements its efforts to safeguard peace by proposing a £3,500,000 increase in its naval budget. These actions can indeed cite precedent in the United States' record peacetime military budget which is launched in the name of isolation. And meanwhile Germany announces unilateral alterations in the peace treaties which appear to increase rather than lessen her neighbors' resistance to the Reich's rearmament.

Nor is this confusion—this seeking of a goal by means which may defeat the end—limited to cases where the incompatibility of aim and method is clearly apparent. It exists in forces behind the two revolts which the week has brought under control. Grecian rebels have been defeated but the political differences appear further than ever from composition. Cuban strikers have been forcibly put down, yet the task of adjusting the social and economic causes of unrest is still ahead.

Within the United States clear-cut gains march at shoulder with incongruous companions. Debate which led to elimination of the "prevailing wage" amendment from the $4,800,000,000 work relief bill disclosed organized labor seeking to increase jobs while at the same time demanding pay scales on public construction which would have had the effect of lessening the number of jobs. Minor court decisions would limit the NRA in intrastate commerce and uphold the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage cancellation act.

The President in his message to Congress calling for elimination of holding company abuses emphasizes a need for reduction of private socialism if public socialism is to be avoided.

Unrelated and yet indicative of the conflict in men's thinking is the anti-Communist campaign of the Hearst press, which now threatens the deportation of the British author Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey. Here an effort to regiment thinking is being used as a weapon against Communism which, most of all, is distasteful because of the very regimentation of human thought which is implicit in its doctrine. Here once more is the fallacy so clearly evident in extreme movements to prevent extremism which instead of utilizing the power of liberal thought, of reasonableness and education, defeat their own ends by applying the very methods which they, themselves, abhor.

Thus evidence, in an abundance which may be multiplied, reflects the effort of men to bring a sense of order into their affairs, yet finding the human processes difficult. It is only as there is vision beyond the material goals, searching for a deeper sense of values, that the path of progress widens. As misconceptions give place, the footsteps become surer and men are brought into more responsive touch with fundamentals.

Clearly this was expressed in the words of Michael Pupin—one of the era's outstanding natural scientists—whose passing this week recalls not only his contributions to electro-mechanics, but his words that glimpsed the simplifying unity which points the way from confusion to order in human affairs:

> Wherever science has explored the universe, it has found it to be a manifestation of a co-ordinating principle, a definite, guiding principle which leads from chaos to cosmos. I choose to believe in this co-ordinating principle as a divine intelligence rather than that the cosmos is the result of haphazard happenings. We can place utmost faith in this divine intelligence. There is dependability, continuity everywhere present in the universe.

And in that brief, straightforward confession of his belief in God, Michael Pupin touched the fundamental truth. Its application transcends formulae for scientific research and is more than a method for composing the paradoxes of today's affairs. It brings to all thought and activity with the touchstone of divine harmony which, when men give it reign, is reflected in human affairs.

Relief for Relief

THE congressional log jam has been broken, but not exactly by a spring thaw. Clever work with peavey and pike by the Administration's political lumberjacks has released the key log, the McCarran "prevailing wage" amendment to the work-relief bill. Other important measures that had been hung up in the Senate are now expected to move toward enactment along with relief.

The jam was from the first an artificial thing. Genuine supporters of a prevailing wage were always in a minority. They attached the McCarran amendment to the bill only by the help of another minority which wanted, not to pay prevailing wages for work relief, but to block any kind of work relief and resort to a "dole." This group now will hardly block the bill. For they cannot enlist the help of "prevailing wagers" in their own cause. And many of them appeared much more interested in obstructing the President than in the "dole" as a superior type of relief.

The bill as now amended would leave the wage for relief work in the President's hands, except on federal buildings, where union wages are required by present law. The advantage of the "security wage" favored by Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers is that payments somewhat below the union level should avoid the danger of men preferring to stay on relief even when other jobs appear.

Behind the immediate need to take care of the unemployed lies an imperative need to get the Government out of the relief business as fast as possible. The danger of setting up permanent federal competition with private construction enterprise is something. But it is far less than the danger of setting up a permanent system of federal pauperization. Not only would continued dependence on Washington be ruinous to the morale of the unemployed; it would open up all kinds of chances for the political manipulation of relief.

As it stands the relief bill puts tremendous responsibility on the President, not only to avoid political relief so far as possible, but to wind up federal relief as soon as possible. Defeat of the McCarran amendment has given him not only freedom to do that but an added obligation.

Richard B. Harrison

DIVERGENCE of opinion there may have been as to the suitability for the dramatic stage of "The Green Pastures." The past tense is used purposely because with time the public has almost unanimously registered its enthusiastic approval.

But no divergence of opinion existed about the performance of Richard B. Harrison as "de Lawd." As Marc Connelly wrote the part and Mr. Harrison played the role it was a conception of a beloved, although man-made Deity, and the Negro actor's portrayal was a touchingly sincere, intensely reverent presentation of that conception. It was impossible to witness it without realizing that here was acting, not only of the highest order, but a superb histrionic talent stamped unmistakably with a deep, simple faith.

It is something to ponder—the career of this gentle, gifted man. Son of slave parents, himself accustomed to poverty, toil and the handicaps of an underprivileged race, he woke one day to find himself famous. But something greater than fame was his large achievement. Some rare and sweet quality in him, quite apart from his ability, gained him the affection of a nation.

That quality was a humility that neither sudden nor continued acclaim could dim. He used to pray before making his entrance on the stage. One of his last utterances was "the world needs this play." To that need as he conceived it, Richard Berry Harrison devoted his strength, an unfailing loyalty and the steady, constant flame of inspiration.

Post Proves It

WILEY POST today stands justified. His flight from Los Angeles to Cleveland proved stratosphere flying to be the great new strata for high speed flying of the future. He broke the record by 13 minutes. But that is not the whole story. He broke this record with his old plane, the Winnie Mae—which flies at normal altitudes at only 180 miles an hour—because the Winnie Mae raced at from 240 to 340 miles an hour at the 37,000 feet stratosphere altitude along which he flew.

The previous record was made by a racing machine with a top speed of 260 miles an hour at normal altitudes. Which suggests the next step for Wiley Post's backers—a chance to prove his theory with a modern high speed machine which will make such an effort as this one appear in its full significance.

Attempting to fly from Los Angeles to New York, Post had to come down because his oxygen gave out. The fact is that this sincere, modest flier has been operating his experiments more or less on a shoestring. Now one of his backers announces he is ready to spend a million dollars to make the coast-to-coast hop in seven hours. Good enough! A new machine and a bigger oxygen tank would appear to be the main needs. As usual, Wiley came through as far as his limitations would let him with a perfect record. He even landed the Winnie Mae without wheels lightly as a feather. Post does a grand job. But he needs better tools.

A Bit of Blarney

PRACTICAL persons who plan their vacation itineraries would never approve of the manner of our going to kiss the Blarney Stone. Our tickets were stamped "Liverpool" and that is where we intended to go when we stepped on the gangplank in Boston.

It all came about because of a man from County Cork. A man, did I say? He was Erin itself. Jauntily he wore a silk hat that had been younger and a frock coat of the William Jennings Bryan era. He carried a shillalah pridefully. Before tiffin on the second day out everybody aboard knew America had treated him kindly and that now, for the first time in twenty years, he was going back to the "ould country" to visit his mother.

Although it was suspected he had a first-class ticket, he passed his days and evenings in the steerage, riding babies on his knee, playing Irish jigs on a battered fiddle and denting the discipline of an English ship as he waylaid the crew with uproarious witticisms that doubled them up with mirth.

Obviously a country that produced such a fascinating personage must itself be alluring. Quick as the sudden sweep of the circling sea gulls overhead surged the impulse within us to leave the boat at Queenstown. We, too, would kiss the Blarney Stone. For never a doubt was there with us that our light-hearted friend of the fo'c'sle entertainments derived his genial persuasiveness with bosuns and babies from that romantic source. Didn't he come from a village near Cork?

'Tis a lovely road, the road to Blarney. Even in the rain. Perennially drenched in moistness, the foliage of southern Ireland takes on a semitropical lushness. Nowhere else is the grass so green. Not, of course, that it was really raining. That was merely our silly American notion. The jarvey of our jaunting-car told us it was just a little damp.

Something of an adventure it is to kiss the Blarney Stone. It means lying flat on one's back, wriggling head and shoulders out from the battlements over the parapet while someone sits on one's legs to prevent a fall to the ground some sixty or eighty feet below. Proudly we rode back to Cork. It was still "damp."

The day held one more joy for us. As our jaunting-car clattered over the cobblestones into the city we met the man from County Cork. He was sitting on the tail-end of a donkey-drawn shay on which was piled his portmanteau. His topper was tilted at a jolly angle; his feet swung in gleeful rhythm as his bow tore from the strings of his fiddle the haunting rising and falling strains of the "Widow Machree."

W. R. M.

The Ides of March

SPRING is coming to Vermont! It is in the sudden sharp sunlight that smells of running sap that has not yet begun to run. It is in the high, sharp winds that smell of running water and far-flung clouds above the glad, bare branches that ache to push out with their new buds, into the clean, cold sunlight. It is in the snows that settle back into themselves along the roadsides, dribbling dark little streams that run black and joyful, to wet the feet of pedestrians.

Spring is coming! It is in the bare, brown spots of last year's grass at the corners of houses and barns. It is in the muddy barnyards where cattle push and trample and snort in wonderment at the spring. It is in the faces of children paddling uncertainly, in the silver pools that shine along their way to school. It is in the excited cackling of the fowls in the henhouse that seem to sense the exhilaration of the March sunshine, the breath of the March wind that sings through the empty lilac bushes and rattles in the mulberries, that snaps the last of the brittle, brown barberries on to the gray snow, the red fruit that all winter the waxwings and chickadees and snowbirds have fed and swung upon.

Etching by Childe Hassam. From "Fine Prints of the Year, 1931." Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co.

Maples in Early Spring

March is an open door to spring. It is not spring but it is the hallway through which we see the gold of the first daffodils breaking through the ice. We stand, one expectant foot upon the threshold, and wrinkle our noses like a rabbit's, to catch a whiff of the hyacinths, lavender and blue, and the narcissus, white and gold, that will blow in the wind in the warm places where the snow first melts away.

Behind us are the winter months. Behind us are wide smooth stretches of snow, that shadow the tree silhouettes in pencil lines and hold the fairy tracery of the lace-like foot marks of the little denizens of the winter wild. Behind us, are frozen waterfalls, with the dull, faraway talk of a brook down below. Our ears are pointed to the hill where that brook, unlocked by spring, will catch its breath for a mighty leap, and rushing its barriers, hurtle itself wildly down through old snow and breaking ice, to the great, slow-moving river, far below.

Ahead of us are the long, lonesome calls in the night of north-winging wild geese, voices that evoke a tender feeling of brotherhood with the unseen host of the air. Beyond us we see dimly, gardens, waking again to the call of melting snows and warm winds, sending up again the beauty held so protectingly in their warm hearts, since we last clipped and raked and covered and said good-by. Behind us is the friendliness of families closed in upon themselves, in the warm coziness of firesides and books, children and lamps and letters. When the wide call of spring comes in the window, the smallness of fireside and family is thrown open to the far distances of spring hill and field and sky and cloud.

When the first sugar maple drops its red tassels into your yard, you know the time has come for putting away homely, house things and letting yourself leap and run in the clean, open spaces of wet hillside and soggy garden to meet the April winds that blow high above the trees that so surely are holding spring in their fingers.

March is not a season. March is a door, a slowly opening door, pushed by impatient feet of us who yearn for the far glimpses of spring on the other side of that door. March has winds that blow the winter away. Sap boils in her kettles and the first wild duck pedals his dark echelon northward, along the far, unseen trails of the sky. March holds a sheaf of silver pussy willow catkins in her bare arms and wades, hip-deep, in melting snow pools where the willows grow. The Ides of March!

On the Ides of March we are nearer spring than ever, for the Ides is the fifteenth of the month of March (some other months it is the thirteenth), when the door to April opens yet a little wider, urged by our foot, feverish to walk in the paths of spring where violets and cowslips grow rank and wet. The word "Ides" came from an old Latin verb, now obsolete, meaning "to divide."

So now as we approach the Ides of March, we splash through puddles, and smell, with lifted nostrils to the fresh wind stirring through all the naked arms of the great maples, the early spring smell of sap trickling musically, in the blue sunshine, into tin pails impaled upon the smooth gray sides or the rough brown sides, of the acer saccharum, the hard, rock or sugar maple, so indigenous to the New England country.

The Ides of March! Kind Romans, to give us a name whereby we may so surely wedge open the door to April, and say good-by to February! The Romans had a proverb which said *ad calendas graecas* and meant that, as the Greeks had no calendar like theirs, marked for payment of rent, as well as other things, they could not be held responsible for such debts! The saying was equivalent to the one word "never." And so do we feel like saying with those old wearers of the toga, "Never! We will never wish for January when April is around the corner!" The Ides of March! *Ad calendas graecas!*

F. S. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Town Meetings Have Grown Up

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is the age-old theory, you know, that only by some process of fermentation can there be produced clarification, or even that thing we call growth. Something must yield its baser properties that the gold may be revealed as the dross is separated and discarded. Perhaps our reasoning processes, which we are sometimes told include our thinking, are included in the list of things which must, sooner or later, undergo such regenerating change. How easily and unquestioningly we accept the theory or the formula when it is applied chemically, and yet how stubbornly do we cling to our selfish preconceptions of the infallibility of our human concepts, and even our human preferences or prejudices.

A practical observer who might almost have qualified as a philosopher, once remarked, while he and I were discussing a problem concerning some person in whom both were interested, "That fellow needs jarring loose!" He was speaking the language of the machinist, a language which he knew well, and as he spoke one imagined a great machine whose piston had struck a dead center and which thereby had become, for the time being, of no practical use. By some process it must be jarred loose by some influence or force entirely outside itself.

Unhappily, the self-centered machine and the self-centered individual seldom are inclined to appreciate the need of outside help. Inertia, after all, is not unbearable or unendurable unless there is opposing it the desire to attain some definite or hoped-for objective. In times of discouragement, especially if we are persuaded to believe that further progress is difficult or impossible, we are too often inclined to abandon hope, even a desire to go forward. When surrender is suggested and defeat accepted, a definite jolt is necessary to awaken us, and new determination is necessary to urge us along the way.

You and I have begun to attempt to analyze the causes of the persistence of that discouragement which fell like a cloud upon the peoples of nearly every nation with the advent of what is called the depression. We have hoped and expected that by some process or another prescribed and devised by others than ourselves would the mesmerism of discouragement and fear be broken, and that soon the warm sun of prosperity would break through and warm and comfort us. Weather prophets, discerners of the signs of the times, political codemakers and prestidigitators have risen up to encourage and counsel us. They may have had no desire to mislead or deceive us, but the conviction is increasing that their processes have not been entirely effective. Perhaps this is because the prognosis of the experts failed to take into consideration the inducing causes.

But there is inherent in us all that determination to escape, finally, from whatever encumbering condition which becomes irksome, distasteful or destructive. It is interesting, in appraising present conditions, to realize the persistence of those cloying and disturbing influences which we seek to escape. Economic doctors of the old school have reassured us that by the same simple methods employed, for instance, in 1892-3, or in 1907, or 1921, this more persistent period of "hard times" could be ended. But the old prescription seems not to have fulfilled expectations.

I wonder if we might draw the conclusion from this that the real seat of the trouble was not reached in dealing with the problem in the years mentioned. If it was not, and if the mistakes in our thinking processes which resulted in previous depressions have not been corrected, the recognized error has meantime become more tenacious than ever before, and therefore more difficult to correct. We may persist in a mistake until we are convinced that it is no mistake at all.

Even the theorists of the new economic school now appear to be about ready to admit that the panaceas they have concocted are not warranted to correct the conditions which seem to exist. Regimentation, it may be discovered, does not invite or encourage either initiative or opportunity.

There are many gratifying and encouraging indications that the American people, at least, are arriving at the point where they are ready and willing to stop and think. They have become convinced that the devices and theories which seemed to satisfy those who endured earlier periods of depression and unrest, as well as those remedies more recently put to experimental tests are, at best, mere palliatives. These people are not resentful of governmental methods, or determined to set up new or dangerous forms of government. But they are beginning to look about to discover whether or not administrative policies are sound, and whether or not they would be wise to abandon all new and old short cuts to an economic millenium.

Much will depend upon the result of such observation and study. With such contemplation there must come, unavoidably, not a revolution in forms and an abandonment of established structures but revolution in and desertion of those thought processes which reach a dead center only to stop short.

Mirror of Opinion

Democracy and Individualism

ON THAT day of June 17, 1914, eleven days before Serajevo, Professor Turner, while he looked much farther into the future than most men, was not depressed.

He stated that as a result of the closing of the frontier and the concentration of much of the spoils of the frontier in the hands of a comparatively few great industrialists, there was a "reaction against individualism and in favor of drastic assertion of the powers of government." In other words, he saw, even in those times, the sure signs that those who had been worsted in the struggle for the national resources were preparing to reclaim their losses through governmental means.

But this, he warned, must be accomplished without sacrifice of either democracy or individualism.

> Both (democracy and individualism) must be preserved if the nation would be true to its past, and would fulfill its highest destiny. It would be a grave misfortune if those people so rich in experience, in self-confidence and aspiration, in creative genius, should turn to some old-world discipline of socialism or plutocracy, or despotic rule, whether by class or by dictator.
>
> Nor shall we be driven to these alternatives. Our ancient hopes, our courageous faith, our underlying good humor and love of fair play will triumph in the end. There will be give and take in all directions.

His thought, clearly, is amazingly modern. Though he spoke before Versailles, before the November revolution, before Kemal Pasha, Mussolini, Hitler, Dollfuss, the advance of Japan on the continent of Asia, and before Roosevelt, his words need but slightest change to become applicable to what has happened. . . .

He looked forward to what is taking place. He foresaw it—even in those swelling times when most of us held any interruption to American progress impossible. He desired reform and a more equitable distribution of wealth. But when the time comes—he warned—hold fast to liberty and the genius born of it. Hold fast to what was won at Lexington and on the plains of the West.—Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

The Wide Horizon

"The Short Answer"

First of a series of articles reproducing the final chapter from "Preface to Peace: a Plain Man's Guide," published in London by Messrs. Hamish Hamilton, in New York, as "Peace and the Plain Man," by Harper & Brothers. Reprinted with permission.

By Sir Norman Angell

I

War is inevitable

WHICH war? Any war proposed at any time by any irresponsible newspaper about anything? Plainly some wars which might take place if the silliest or more panicky elements were unrestrained, can be prevented. Further, militarists don't believe that all wars are inevitable, because they urge more armament, on the ground that that will help to preserve peace—stop war. . . . We have eliminated ancient pestilences like the black death, bubonic plague, leprosy, cholera, by better sanitary measures. The measures sometimes fail; we don't thereupon abandon them; we stiffen them. Our national constitutions are better than making every election a civil war. The League, which is as yet a baby, may not be able to stop every war all at once; but unless we just give up the ghost and let civilization go to the devil, some constitution like the League must sooner or later be established.

II

Human nature is naturally quarrelsome

That is why we must have a League of Nations or institutions of restraint and discipline. The only reason. If human nature were perfect, most of our regulatory institutions would be unnecessary. The "human nature" argument is usually turned upside down.

III

You cannot change human nature

You don't need to. But you can certainly change human behavior, conduct, which is what matters: cannibalism, human sacrifice, slavery, polygamy, heretic burning, legal torture, the duel, are cases in point. These changes of behavior are brought about mainly by changes of ideas; ideas of what is workable, right, wrong, pleasant, desirable. Our very desires change.

VI

War is a spiritual cleanser

But the militarist who uses the argument tells us that the increase of armament which he urges will preserve peace, deprive men of the spiritual benefits of war. Which does he want? War or Peace?

V

War will continue so long as man is selfish

War demands of men the greatest possible unselfishness, the greatest sacrifice of all, life; destroys prosperity; wealth, trade; brings the utter disorganization of finance investment; produces bankruptcy, poverty. If men were more intelligently selfish war would not take place.

VI

What would you do if a brute attacked your sister?

"Give him a sock on the jaw." But if conditions were such that women were liable to violence I should not be content with brothers being handy at the moment of attack, but would co-operate in organizing a system of police, magistrature, courts, which is precisely what those who use this argument as analogous to the restraint of violence in the international field refuse to do internationally.

VII

Would you leave houses unlocked, or refrain from resisting the burglar?

By all means lock your door, and take a poker to the burglar. But if each householder had to depend solely upon his own strength, with no reliance upon the power of the community, the help, that is, of his neighbors represented by police, magistrature, then any bandit gang which was more powerful than a single household would have the country at its mercy. When blunderbusses were commonplaces of household furniture, highwaymen were much commoner than they are now when not one household in a thousand has a firearm on the place. It is not the prowess of individual householders which gives security, but the better organization of the community for mutual defense. The true analogy as between household defense and national defense is indicated, not by the question whether you will take a poker to the burglar, but whether you will pay your police rate to protect others as well as yourself. If no one would make sacrifices for the general defense, police, there could be no general defense. Defense must be collective and co-operative or fail.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Hitching Up the Drought Belt"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor is a comment from Mr. J. M. Campbell of Baltimore, Md., on a previous editorial, "Hitching Up the Drought Belt." Presuming that Mr. Campbell has never lived as far west as what is officially known in Washington as the "drought belt," perhaps it would be interesting to him to know that trees do grow in western Kansas, at least, the western edge of the tree-planting project. It is true that there are no native trees here, but several species of trees do well here.

Trees here must be cultivated to be grown, but I believe this, too, is part of the project. If Mr. Campbell lived here he would be more than pleased to know that the Government is taking enough interest in our broad prairies to plant a shelter belt of trees which will make them still more beautiful.

Goodland, Kansas. MRS. BESSIE JONES

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British Send Strong Protest to Reich Against Unilateral Voiding of Treaty; Simon's Trip Depends on Berlin Reply

London Cabinet Hopes to Revive Security Plan for Peace

Downing Street Acts On Hitler Decision

France and Italy Expected to Consult With Britain on What's to Be Done

Britain files sharp protest with Germany against its unilateral action in voiding Part V of the Versailles treaty. And it is plainly stated that before the British Foreign Minister can visit Berlin as planned for this week end, Britain wants to have assurance that all topics of the Franco-British communiqué will be considered at that time. This would include "limitation of armaments."

Berlin is reported to have replied that it is willing to discuss terms of the Anglo-French peace proposal.

It seems probable, however, that Capt. Anthony Eden will go to Moscow, and the French seem to be thinking that Foreign Minister Pierre Laval should go to Moscow soon.

The German people are reported as wildly enthusiastic over the new move to expunge the honor of the Reich and to give it "arms equality." Herr Hitler and Dr. Göbbels are cheered whenever they appear.

Washington's drift is more sharply toward isolationism as to Europe's affairs.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18—Two main questions—will Germany now return to the League and is Germany prepared to participate in the system of collective security as envisaged in the London communiqué of Feb. 3?—are asked by implication in a note which British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps, presented to the Germany Foreign Office today.

The British note takes the form of an emphatic protest against Germany's 'unilateral action' on arms increases. It declares categorically that before Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin can take place (as planned for this weekend) the British Government wants to know whether the consultations are to be on "all" matters referred to in the Anglo-French communiqué of Feb. 3. This includes Germany's return to the League, the Western Air Pact, the Eastern Locarno, non-interference in Austria and limitation and control of armaments.

Alarmists squelched

Berlin is reported to have replied to the British note to the effect that it would be willing to discuss the proposed Anglo-French peace system for Europe.

Meanwhile alarmist talk is severely frowned on in responsible circles. There is even a tendency to believe that since Germany decided to withdraw from the League because of arms inequality with other states it has already decided to rescind that resignation on the ground that this inequality will no longer exist. In any case, today's note is calculated to bring a definite answer to this question in the near future.

In the British view, Reichsführer Hitler's unilateral declaration, introducing conscription, has shattered the whole basis of the forthcoming negotiations.

After 'phone conversations with France and Italy, it was decided to seek a frank exposition from Germany with a view to establishing whether Germany is prepared to join in a system of collective security. The need for the security network has been greatly enhanced in British eyes in the event of the week end.

Downing Street, which is usually deserted on Sundays, became a hive of activity yesterday.

Officials Active

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council; Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister; Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, and Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, met in the morning and again in the afternoon.

In the interval a note to Berlin was drafted for approval of the special meeting of the whole Cabinet today.

The point was stressed in Downing Street that Germany has thrown the Treaty of Versailles overboard, but that it has also gone back on its acceptance of the Anglo-French communiqué of Feb. 3 as a basis of discussion for the establishing of a system of European security. That document says, "Neither Germany nor any other power whose armaments have been defined by peace treaties is entitled by unilateral action to modify those obligations."

It adds, however, that France and Britain "are further agreed that nothing would contribute more to restoration of confidence and prospects of peace among nations than a general settlement freely negotiated by Germany with other powers." It was on the basis of this

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

[The text of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's conscription message and text of British note to Germany appear on Page 12.]

Reich Cites Allied Failure to Disarm

GERMANY'S demand for military equality is based on the Preamble to Part V of the Treaty of Versailles which reads:

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow."

The remainder of Part V, which stands abrogated by Germany's unilateral action, included limiting Germany to a defense army of 100,000, prohibited compulsory military service and the manufacture of arms, demilitarized the right bank of the Rhine, and prohibited the right from having military airplanes.

Germany Holds Restrictions Are Automatically Released

Germany contends that failure of the European nations to disarm—in keeping with their pledges at Versailles—automatically releases the Reich from the military restrictions of Part V.

This is further substantiated by the official note of the Allies which was handed by M. Clemenceau to the Germans on June 16, 1919, setting forth:

I. The Allied and Associated Powers wish to make it clear that their requirements in regard to German armaments were not made solely with the object of rendering it impossible for Germany to resume her policy of military aggression. They are also the first steps towards that general reduction and limitation of armaments which they seek to bring about as one of the most fruitful preventives of war, and which it will be one of the first duties of the League of Nations to promote.

II. They must point out, however, that the colossal growth in armaments of the last few decades was forced upon the nations of Europe by Germany. As Germany increased her power, her neighbours had to follow suit unless they were to become impotent to resist German dictation or the German sword. It is, therefore, right, as it is necessary, that the process of limitation of armaments should begin with the nation which has been responsible for their expansion. It is not until the aggressor has led the way that the attacked can safely afford to follow suit.

III. . . . Germany must consent unconditionally to disarm in advance of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The note, however, also specified that:

No deviation from the organization in armament laid down in the present Treaty can be permitted until Germany is admitted to the League of Nations, which may then agree to such modifications as may seem desirable.

France and Britain Deny Right of Reich to Renounce Treaty

France contends that, inasmuch as the binding sections of treaties are their actual clauses and that the Allied pledge to disarm appears only in the Preamble, Germany is thus not free to contend that the treaty has been mutually disregarded.

Britain, although recognizing Germany's moral right to equality and disarmament on the part of other nations, has clearly dealt with the legal aspects of Part V in a statement published Sept. 19, 1932. In that statement the British outlined the legal aspects of the case, declaring that Germany was not legally entitled to abrogate the treaty because of failure of the other powers to reach a disarmament agreement. The statement has said:

If the Preamble to Part V of the Treaty of Versailles is looked at, it will be seen that the Allied Powers, in requiring these limitations on Germany's armaments, had in mind the object or reason therein indicated. That object or reason was to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations.

To state what the object or aim of a stipulation is, is a very different thing from making the successful fulfillment of the object the condition of the stipulation. Still less is it possible to deduce as a matter of legal interpretation of the Treaty that the manner in which the object—the general limitation of armaments—was to be fulfilled was to be precisely the same as the manner in which Germany's armaments had been limited by Part V, for the only indication in the Treaty of the manner in which general disarmament is to be brought about is to be found in the very general words of Article 8 of the Covenant. The correct position under the Treaty of Versailles is that Part V is still binding, and can only cease to be binding by agreement.

France Urges New Entente Cordiale

Laval Trip to Moscow Seems Likely as Counter-Move

Paris Press Caustic

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 18—Re-establishment of the old Entente Cordiale, enlarged to include Italy as well as France, Britain and Russia, is held here to be the only effective reply to Germany's unilateral denunciation of peace treaties.

Consultations have already begun between Paris, London, Rome and Moscow. If they are to aid in preserving peace, they must be continued and intensified, in the opinion of French circles, until they result in a quick conclusion of the mutual assistance accords, constituting a new and revised edition of the pre-war Entente Cordiale.

Received by the general public with a calm but grim "I told you so," the announcement of Herr Hitler's intention to restore compulsory military service in Germany has raised a violent storm of protest in the entire French press with the exception of Communist and Socialist organs.

"It's the same 'scrap of paper' policy," was the typical newspaper comment.

Although relief was expressed that the "mask is off," it is emphasized the situation is not less serious for being uncovered.

In governmental circles the news was received more calmly but is regarded as "extremely grave."

Four phases of diplomatic activity are envisaged here in response to the Reich's move; firstly, vigorous notes of protest to be sent immediately and simultaneously to Berlin from London, and Rome, as well as Paris; secondly, direct conversations between French, British, and Italian statesmen to outline their course of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

French and Germans Friendly at Soccer

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Paris, March 18

CONTRASTING pleasantly with tension in official quarters and violent tirades in the press were the friendliness and entirely sportsmanlike atmosphere at the France versus Germany soccer match here yesterday.

Thousands of German partisans sang "Deutschland Uber Alles," and French bands replied with the "Marseillaise," but not a single unfriendly incident marked the match, which was won by Germany.

Massed forces of armed mobile guards had nothing to do but enjoy the game.

Hitler Acclaimed By German Crowds Hailing 'Freedom'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 18—Germany's repudiation of Part V of the Versailles Treaty by introduction of military conscription has been enthusiastically greeted here this week end as removal of a blot on the national honor. "We prayed for the day, we longed for the day and now the day has come." These words on German honor were never truer in this nation's postwar history than now, when it feels, according to one press comment, "freed from a nightmare and that the worst of the infamy of Versailles is now wiped out."

Huge crowds gave Reichsführer Adolf Hitler when he arrived at

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Isolationist Sentiment Grows in Washington; President Silent

'Watchful Waiting'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—From every point of view, the week end's European crisis has strengthened sentiments of isolationism in this capital.

Officially, the White House and the State Department are preserving complete silence. While the cables are certainly buzzing with informatory dispatches from American diplomats abroad, no inkling of this was given out. Nor would Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, admit this morning that any contact had been established with any foreign government.

If the American Government has been approached with the object of a protest to Berlin against violation of the separate German-American treaty of peace, then the fact is well concealed. President Roosevelt sought immediate information Saturday afternoon regarding the crisis, but yesterday and today paid little more than his usual passing attention to foreign affairs and concentrated on his habitual domestic agenda.

Only "Observing"

No official comment at the State Department beyond a string of negatives and admission that "naturally we are observing the European situation rather closely" could be elicited. On Capitol Hill, the usual senators could be induced to comment.

A synthesis of expert Washington opinion reveals the following picture:

1. Reinforced desire to remain aloof from the actual political details of the European turmoil.

2. Recognition that trouble in Europe gives Japan a freer hand in the Far East. Perhaps, in this light, a warning that the United States itself should not get too deeply involved in the western Pacific.

3. Among experts, a feeling that the painful struggle toward reduction of armaments is now temporarily at an end, although as a result of the crisis some limitation of armaments might conceivably be negotiated. There is no great sentiment, however, for the United States to take leadership in such a move.

4. While opinion is shocked at the brusqueness of Germany's action—however much it was regarded as inevitable—at the same time, observers had long since regarded the Versailles Treaty as an impossible strait jacket, certain to burst.

Berlin-Tokyo Alliance?

Possibly of greatest immediate interest to observers here is the long range effect of Germany's rearmament upon Japan. If the sympathy expressed in Tokyo for Berlin's aspirations is ever transformed into a working agreement or alliance—say in response to the Franco-Russian understanding—then the United States would feel itself more directly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Substantial Trade Gains Shown; Exports Increase 27 Per Cent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—A report of "substantial" business gains during the first two months of 1935, ranging in some instances as high as 30 per cent, today came to the aid of the Roosevelt Administration's battered industrial recovery program in the hour of its greatest need.

While a hostile Senate element proceeded to dissect NRA, its record and its policies with a determination which threatens the official plans for the organization's two-year extension after June 16, the Business and Advisory Planning Council, a liaison group between private enterprise and the Government, announced that three-fourths of its 51 members report notable gains in their respective fields during January and February as compared to the same period of 1934.

H. P. Kendall, chairman of the group, made public the results of the poll reporting that the only industries showing no gains were the "heavy" group, consisting of railroads, cotton and some milling products.

Simultaneously the Department of Commerce made public a summary of American foreign trade during 1934, showing an increase of 27 per cent in exports and of 14 per cent in imports, as compared to 1933. Exports totaled $2,133,000,000, while imports reached $1,655,000,000.

The favorable balance of trade indicated by these figures was said

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Farnum Report Charges Fraud In Bond Selling

Statement Is Released in Full for the First Time in Inquiry

Details Are Given

A bombshell in the form of the release of the suppressed report of George R. Farnum, former special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, exploded today at the legislative hearing on petitions for an investigation of the Curley mayoralty regime.

This report, withheld by the Boston Finance Commission, newly constituted by Governor Curley, charged that Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer under Governor Curley, mulcted the city of thousands of dollars in connection with bond purchases during his term of office.

It was released by Leverett S. Saltonstall, chairman of the House Rules Committee hearing the petition for an investigation of alleged frauds in connection with land takings under the Curley regime.

Charge Against Dolan

In his capacity as City Treasurer, Mr. Dolan was alleged to have bought bonds for the city from himself—through a dummy corporation. Those bonds were in many instances purchased at a price "substantially in excess of the prices charged elsewhere," the report declared.

"There was a resulting substantial loss to the city."

Fighting what seemed to be a posthumous battle to obtain an investigation of Governor Curley's administration as Mayor of Boston, a bloc of Republicans was today seemingly handicapped by a ruling of the ranking member of its own party.

Mr. Saltonstall, who is Speaker of the House as well as chairman of the Rules Committee hearing the petition, issued a set of rules imposing the severest restrictions ever thrown around a committee hearing as follows:

Stiff Rules Laid Down

All witnesses appearing in support of the order must be sworn.

Old charges which have been made before will be ruled out.

The Herter order will be heard after several other matters are considered.

These restrictions coming from the leading Republican in the Legislature, are confounding most of his partisans.

But Mr. Saltonstall has indicated that these rules are designed to keep witnesses from making unsupported charges, thereby giving prestige to the evidence disclosed at the hearing.

Herter's Statement

The hearing found Representative Christian A. Herter, petitioner for the investigation, making the blunt charge that Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer under the Curley mayoralty regime, headed the legal securities corporation, which he declared, acted as a fence to dispose of securities and cash obtained in a suspi-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Piano Trade Bidden To Bring Upright Back as 'Vertical'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Good news for people who have been vainly trying to fit space-consuming grand pianos into small living rooms—the "upright" is coming back.

Not the high, oaken or mahogany upright of a generation ago that darkened a whole wall, but a streamlined modern adaptation, harmonizing in color and line with modern rooms, according to Roy E. Waite, editor of Piano Trade Magazine.

Mr. Waite calls it the "vertical" piano, to distinguish it from its ancestor. It is at least a foot lower than the old type, and less ornate. One seldom sees it in the advertisements, because piano dealers are still urging customers to buy graceful "grands," but the big pick-up in the piano business in the last two years has been chiefly due to the sale of "uprights," Mr. Waite declares.

This is because it is the sensible piano for the majority of people, he believes. In the medium price class, one gets "more piano" for the money in an upright than in the grand, he explained. The "upright" is to the piano business what the efficient light car is to the automobile industry—the best buy for the money. And like the small car, it is much easier to "park."

The only fault of the old style, huge upright, in the eyes of the amateur, home-variety musician, was that it didn't look elegant. Somehow the notion was spread abroad that if you raised your child in a house with a grand piano, his social chances rose many notches.

The piano industry was perhaps to blame because it was too eager to sell the more costly "grands," according to Mr. Waite.

Soil Erosion Control Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, has been authorized to co-operate with the Tennessee Valley Authority in a five-year program of soil erosion prevention, fertilizer experimentation and farm management. The program will be carried on in 10 counties in northern Alabama.

Relief Guardian

© Underwood

Harry L. Hopkins

Ohio Relief Put In Federal Hands Pending Inquiry

President Tells Hopkins to Probe Allegations of Corrupt Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—A representative of the Federal Government, with authorization of President Roosevelt, today assumed active supervision of the expenditure of relief funds in Ohio.

One of his first duties will be to turn over to the State Attorney General evidence said by Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, to be "incontrovertible" that there has been "corrupt political interference" in feeding and clothing the State's needy.

Ohio is the fifth state to be added to the list in which federal authorities have wielded direct control of the distribution of relief money at various times since the Roosevelt Administration began.

Action in Other States

Others were Georgia, where Gov. Eugene Talmadge refused to observe PERA wage scales and the Federal Government appointed its own administration; Oklahoma, where Gov. William H. Murray wanted to sign relief checks; Massachusetts, where federal authorities took charge of the work-relief program because of obstructive laws that hindered state administration, and North Dakota, where Gov. William Langer was ac-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Crisis Is Near On President's Future Power

Number of Compromises He Is Forced to Make Likely to Tell Story

Bonus Is Vital Link

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—With passage of the work-relief bill in the Senate and the bonus bill in the House both thought likely this week, the critical point between Congress and White House has now been reached.

For some Presidents, critical points involve the question of whether or not certain measures will be passed; with Mr. Roosevelt it involves the degree of compromise which he is prepared to submit in order to speed action on his program—ultimate passage of which is deemed inevitable.

Mr. Roosevelt has won his first great fight. There has been only one slight compromise, down to date, on the work-relief measure, keynote of the Administration 1935 program calling for appropriation of $4,880,000,000.

Made Little Change

Mr. Roosevelt threw a face-saving compromise to the Senate last week, but in effect it changes the Administration's purpose very little. The Senate has been balky over a period of weeks, but Mr. Roosevelt has taken things easily, and has thus far won his point. Conservative efforts to reduce the bill to $2,880,000,000 under the Adams amendment which began today are expected to suffer similar defeat.

The fight over the bonus is another matter. Mr. Roosevelt is called upon to compromise here with a vengeance. The House in times past has twice passed the bonus bill. Today the House started the machinery moving for what is almost certain to be a new passage.

Somewhere in the process, before the Senate acts or afterward, Mr. Roosevelt must make known his terms—the compromise by which he hopes to buy off Congress from the full effect of making the $2,000,000,000 cash payment to war veterans at the present critical time.

Compromise the Thing

As the political game is played in the capital today some such "compromise" is the expected thing, and it presumably will wean enough senators away from the veterans' lobby so that Mr. Roosevelt's veto—if there is a veto—will be sustained.

But this time the veterans are likely to get a very fat gift from the Government; indeed, though still short of the full bonus, the terms already mentioned by Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Missis-

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Gas Company Inquiry Ordered

B. & M. Railroad Turns Corner

Dog Track Licenses Reopened

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

First Inquiry—Ordered In Utility Holding Company

The first state investigation ever held into a holding company was today ordered by the Public Utilities Commission. The Massachusetts Gas Companies, holding company for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, will be subjected to thoroughgoing rate analysis. The object: lower gas rates for the Boston consumer.

Mayor Mansfield and consumer groups recently asked for such an inquiry. It was refused, on the ground that the Consolidated would furnish the information more cheaply.

Today, an assistant corporation counsel informed the commission that the information supplied was inadequate. Thereupon, Chairman Henry C. Attwill ordered a comprehensive state inquiry.

The commission will try to determine the exact cost of making gas for Boston. It hopes for "a real rate reduction," in Mr. Attwill's words.

Railroad Gain—Part of Rise Attributed to Publicity

Increases in passenger and freight traffic of the Boston and Maine Railroad are taken to indicate business recovery.

In 1934, for the first time in 11 years, passenger traffic turned the corner and started up. The increase was 2½ per cent.

For the first time since 1929, freight revenues checked their precipitous decline. The increase amounted to slightly less than 1 per cent. But in view of the drain of freight to trucks on the highways, checking the trend was thought highly significant.

To the economist, with eagle eye on the indicators of business, railroad expansion is a harbinger of better days. More passenger travel means more money for excursions, more salesmen plying the road. Better freight shipments speed the very stream of the economic system itself.

Severe cold weather and blocked highways accounted for part of the better showing, the railroad said. But management did the lion's share. Extensive advertising in newspapers, reduced excursion rates and air conditioning began to draw the public back to faster, surer railroad service again.

Track Licenses—First Round Won by Citizens

On Friday, each of the six holders of dog-racing track licenses will go to the State House to "show cause why their licenses should not be suspended." Citizens protesting the track licenses appeared to have won the first round.

In ordering these hearings, the racing commission did not fully exe-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Radio Compass Plane Prepared for Flight

OAKLAND, Calif., March 18 (AP)—The crew of the Commerce Department's radio compass plane, enthusiastic over its latest performance at sea, prepared yesterday to make another ocean flight but made no announcement as to when it would start or where it would take them.

The plane's big gasoline tanks were refueled but the amount was not disclosed. Weather reports indicated clearing conditions over the Pacific between here and Hawaii, ultimate goal of the plane, but showed fragments of a storm remaining on the course.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Turns to German Arms

Berlin Sees Hitler Army Parade

France Wants Reich Ringed In

Britain, Leading, Moves Slowly

Russia Says Germany Saves Self

Geneva, Sad, Hopes for Good

GERMANY'S sudden scrapping of the Versailles Treaty by Chancellor Hitler's proclamation and its return to prohibited conscription to raise a large army throws Europe into consternation. Consulting, powers make Britain the leader whose moves will be awaited and probably followed. British opinion holds that Germany had a right to arms equality, but deplores Berlin's achieving it by unilateral action, thus going back on its acceptance of the Anglo-French communiqué of Feb. 3, which expressly forbids such action on arms. Statesmen hold almost continuous conferences in London, Paris and Rome over the week end. They bewail the fact that Germany has gone so far—But are even more concerned over how much farther Germany may intend unilaterally to go.

Berlin sees army leaders work at top speed to build up the new conscript army, which may include 500,000 or 700,000 men. But first a day is spent in watching a demonstration of Germany's present military strength. In the huge review are types of practically all war weapons except tanks and the heaviest artillery. Even the arrest of 700 pastors for defiantly reading to congregations the anti-Nazi manifesto of the Confessional Synod hardly detracts attention from the military show. After the review Chancellor Hitler returns to his interrupted rest—Will he extend the draft to enlarge also the navy and the air force?

France, stunned by Germany's act, would like to see a war dike set around Germany by a "union of peaceful peoples," meaning France, Britain and Italy. Russia might also join. Italy says if the challenge is left unanswered, Berlin's next step will be annexation of Memel and Austria. Under the Franco-Italian January agreement they refused any country the right to modify its armament obligations by unilateral action—Italy wishes the powers to meet what it deems a crisis with a united front.

Britain, recognizing that leadership is expected of it, ponders possible moves toward Germany. A note, said to be approved by France and Italy, is forwarded to the German Foreign Minister. Sir John Simon says Britain considers consulting with the United States and all signatories of the Versailles Treaty. Simon's projected visit to Berlin is in abeyance. Meanwhile, the Government is embarrassed as the vote on the "peace ballot" passes 3,000,000. This huge movement, amply sponsored, shows 97 per cent of the voters for the League, 92 per cent for disarmament, 92 per cent for abolition of military aircraft, 93 per cent for security by non-military means—It is a peace-seeking people who are to lead in the answer to Berlin.

Russia hears President Michael Kalinin, in declaring Germany builds up the largest mobile army in Europe, warn that war may break out at any time. The official newspapers Izvestia and Pravda appeal for a quick mutual assistance agreement among the powers. Germany's 500,000 conscripts "is just the beginning."—Izvestia holds to a theory advanced in other capitals, that armament costs have raised taxes and brought serious economic complications in Germany and that the whole thing is thrown into the open for a reason—This act will intoxicate the German people with a new sense of power and retard their financial discontent.

Geneva, believing Germany's action must be brought before the League Council, takes a view that reassures the world's troubled breast. It shows there is no real arms surprise. Geneva finds it inconsistent for other nations to increase arms on the ground of security and yet deny Germany that right. Germany's step may be the awaited inevitable preliminary to a disarmament accord. Germany could not rightly be expected to play a full part at Geneva until it had equal military standing. All this is looking for the good in what Geneva calls an illegal step, but—Perhaps Germany, armed, will be content to be a mere equal and chime in stoutly with world peace.

American domestic trade has gone up 30 per cent and foreign trade 27 per cent in a year. The figures are compiled from returns made by 52 private business and industrial leaders composing three-fourths of the membership of the advisory and planning council of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Exports raised 8 per cent in volume to a total of $2,133,000,000; imports gained 14 per cent in value, totaling $1,655,000,000. The heavy industries show the smallest domestic gain, in many cases none. The road to continued gains is outlined—"Consistent co-operative effort" and reforms that are kept strictly "constructive."

Gas Company Inquiry Ordered
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cute the recommendations of the Executive Council. The Council had asked that the licenses be suspended, and that public hearings be held before assigning them again.

The public, it was pointed out at the State House, will not be admitted to these hearings. Each permit holder will appear individually before the racing commission.

In case any licenses are revoked, public hearings may be announced at that time.

Call for Research—Needed For Trade, Compton Declares

Mobilize the natural scientists of America to attack business maladjustment, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urges.

"We call ourselves a progressive country," he said to Yale's Sigma Xi, scientific honorary society. "But we call on natural science to help us out of difficulties less than any other great power. It is disheartening."

Dr. Compton declared for the scientific approach, as opposed to political opportunism. The complexities of the day compel a turning away from blundering methods.

Engineers of the economic order will find careers opening up, having great usefulness and satisfaction, he said. "There is ample scope for the best thinking along these lines that America can produce."

Police on Job—Car Owner Victim of Prankishness

Samuel Goldstein of Arlington was arrested for stealing his own car.

It was a new, shining chariot. He drove to Lawrence in it, to dine in a restaurant there. During dinner, he sent some acquaintances out to see the car.

Frankishly, they moved the car around the corner and returned to dinner. Afterward, Mr. Goldstein emerged, found the car gone, flew in panic to the police.

He returned to the restaurant, and to his surprise, found the car standing in front, again. But he forgot to notify the police.

Three times he was stopped within the next half hour, in Lawrence and Andover. Each time, he identified himself, and explained. But the fourth time, state troopers pulled him over to the curb, and accepted no explanations.

Mr. Goldstein went to the station house.

After the excitement subsided and he was released, the party bethought itself of the extraordinary police efficiency it had witnessed.

Police Ex-Strikers—Hiring Limited, Gov. Curley States

No wholesale reinstatement of Boston's famous striking policemen of 1919 was in sight today. While the Governor authorized a limited rehiring from this group, it was certain that only in exceptional circumstances would the option be used.

The Governor wishes to protect the police force from any sudden influx of these older men. They would outrank many of today's officers on the ground of seniority. They would also be near the retirement age.

Today's more competent force, the Governor indicated, would rightfully object to any large number of reinstatements. His limited permission was not intended to authorize any such policy.

Labor Compacts—Road to Recovery Shown to Forum

New England labor, distressed at cheap labor competition from the South, had before it today the example of British labor slowly solving the same question on an international scale.

To the Springfield Forum, Prof. Amy Hewes of Mount Holyoke College described the British solution as international labor compacts. Agreements between nations on hours and wages are making steady progress, she said. They represent the only way to avert the destruction of British export industries.

At the same time, she said, British labor is fighting for a better civilization. All the international labor compacts made tend to lift work in the direction of the high British standards.

Just as New England's textile recovery lies in wage compacts with the South, Professor Hewes declared that Britain's stability lay in the International Labor Office at Geneva and in the League of Nations. "Now that labor has waked up to this," she said, "the efforts at Geneva will be pushed steadily ahead."

Fourth Estate—Services of 50 Years Win Recognition

Fifty years of service as a Boston journalist brought James W. Reardon the honor of Boston's newspaper world last night. The list of guests at a dinner to Mr. Reardon read like a roster of official Massachusetts. Both Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield were at the head table.

The Governor took as his text the old Irish phrase: "Long life to you and may God speed you." This, he said, had been used for several centuries in Ireland. He thought it originated there, until dining with the Chinese Consul one day. The phrase, said the Consul, had been used for 3000 years in China, before coming to Ireland.

Later, the Governor said, he found from a prominent Turk that the phrase was used there for 3000 years before its appearance in China. He is now going to question the Egyptians.

Share Croppers—Picture Of Plight Drawn by Socialist

A picture of "unrelieved misery" caused by the New Deal cotton program, was drawn by Norman Thomas on a New England visit.

The share cropper of the South, the Socialist leader told the Associated Press, is the best candidate for the title of forgotten man. He lives in tents by the roadside, or in tiny, leaking shacks. His landlord often cheats him, in paying for the cotton he raises. He cannot afford underclothing. The small rations doled out to him are scarcely enough to sustain him.

"This share cropper," said Mr. Thomas, "received the full impact of the crop reduction program. He was forced to plow under a part of his tiny crop, without material compensation through higher prices. Thus, one of the weakest and most poverty ridden of all America's working classes had to assume the burden of the crop reduction—while the rest of the landlord and cotton selling structure saved itself by passing the buck.

"Unless the President acts to relieve this suffering," Mr. Thomas said, "I will stump the country in the share croppers' interest."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	"Salome": music	Baseball School	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Dixie Revelers	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Musical drama	"Jack Armstrong"	"Alabama Aces"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Studio speaker	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Sketch; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	"Lum and Abner"	"The Shadow"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	Dale Wimbrow	dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra" sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra	Mixed quartet
8:15	soloist; comedy	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night:
8:45	popular variety	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists	amateur show by
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra:	Lucrezia Bori;	talent from New
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orchestra	England
9:30	"Beginner's Luck"	Music at the Hay-	Block, Sully and	Le Paradis Orch.
9:45	network sketch	dyne: drama: music	Olivot; orchestra	News Service
10:00	Jackie Heller's Orch.	Gene Arnold; solo-	Hill billy music:	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music:	ist; quartet; orch.	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	soloists; orchestra	Musical Program	Studio speaker	Charitable Irish
10:45	Rines Orchestra	Hawaiian music	Musical Rhymester	Society talks
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; feature	News Service	Sketch: Casa Lo-
11:15	Denny Orchestra	NBC organist	Le Paradis Orch.	ma Orchestra
11:30	"Ink Spots"	Jolly Cab Calloway and	Imperial Varieties	Gus Arnheim and
11:45	Coburn's Orchestra	his orchestra	Nichols Orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, New England publicity luncheon speakers from Hotel Statler.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour: soloists and popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Program from the Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 WEEI, "Congress Speaks": current problems discussion; Marine Band.
6:15 WBZ, Official Message from the Governor to the People of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music": music lecture; symphony orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; male trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: "The Alphabet Massacre," mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; John B. Kennedy; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Ethel Barrymore, guest artist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal hockey game, Garden, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "One Night of Love," with Francis White and Jan Peerce; John Barclay; other soloists; players; concert orchestra.

Plenty of Fish—Catch Of 2,880,000 Pounds Lands

Fishermen stoutly maintained it was the largest catch ever made. But you know fishermen.

Anyway, 46 vessels blew into Boston today, with 2,880,000 pounds of ground fish and halibut. Yes, that's what they said: ground fish. An ordinary week's catch is from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. So when nearly 3,000,000 pounds arrive on a single morning, the price slips several points in surprise. This morning, it was something over one cent lower than yesterday.

A combination of the meat shortage and the Lenten season was held responsible.

Briefs

CCC boys of ability would be allowed to rise from the ranks to positions of a supervisory rank in forestry under a resolution adopted by 250 state foresters today at a meeting in Amherst, Mass., the Associated Press states.

✓ ✓ ✓

Barre, Vt., granite workers and employers came to an agreement today on labor terms which assure a 14-month truce between employers and employees, according to the Associated Press.

✓ ✓ ✓

Evelyn St. Loe John Strachey, British economist, being held on charges involving his deportation from the United States as a Communist, will speak tonight at Sprague Hall at Yale, the Social Problems Club of Yale announced yesterday. New Haven education officials have previously denied him the use of the high school auditorium, according to the Associated Press.

✓ ✓ ✓

Legislation authorizing the Boston Elevated Company to sell surplus power to the city of Boston for municipal purposes was urged today by Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Boston on the ground that it would "materially" reduce the "El" deficit.

Market Out of Boston Urged To Ease Faneuil Hall Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., March 18—Establishment of a spacious 50-acre market place outside of Boston, where traders will not be forced to contend with the traffic congestion and the outmoded facilities of Faneuil Hall Market, was recommended at a meeting of Essex County farmers by Howard S. Russell of Waltham, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau.

Mr. Russell outlined the result of a recent survey of the State's vegetable farmers, completed by a market committee in collaboration with the ERA, and supervised by the State Agricultural College and the State Department of Agriculture.

Commission Houses

The outcome revealed that some 800 large-scale vegetable growers throughout the State avoid Faneuil Hall Market because they are unable, they say, to sell their products at a profit under prevailing conditions. They prefer to accept the lower revenue offered from commission houses.

Two problems which confront the sponsors of the movement for a new market are the selection of a market spot close enough to Boston to take advantage of buying power, and yet far enough away to eliminate traffic congestion. It must also be as easily accessible as possible from the various vegetable-growing areas of the State to prevent prohibitive transportation costs.

Lower Prices Wanted

According to Mr. Russell, the proposed new market would not only benefit the farmer, but would aid the consumer and would have a stimulating effect on the entire agricultural industry of New England. Consumers, he said, are demanding lower prices, which cannot be given if the gardeners continue to take their produce into Faneuil Hall, where spoilage, extra transportation costs and loss of time have forced prices to unjustified heights.

The Railroads

Some 2800 vegetable producers were interviewed in the survey, Mr. Russell said, as well as 2200 Boston buyers, certain of whom contend that they can save time and expense by purchasing produce from distant points of the country at the North and South railroad terminals.

Many farmers were surprised at statistics offered by Mr. Russell showing that the production of fruits and vegetables has increased one third in the last 12 years, and that production since 1928 is up more than 1,000,000 bushels. The importance of the industry can be judged from the 10,000,000 bushels of produce, valued at $8,500,000, that are sold annually in the Boston market.

Proof that it would be a hopeless effort to attempt to improve conditions at Faneuil Hall Market became apparent, Mr. Russell said, when it was learned that the cost of the purchase of an acre and a half of land in that locality would involve the expenditure of $3,500,000; and even then, only 100 additional trucks could be accommodated.

While no definite location for a new market has been selected for recommendation, Mr. Russell told the farmers that a number of places were being considered.

Drunken Drivers Face Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Anyone convicted in Arizona of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated must serve 30 to 90 days in jail. A bill passed by the Twelfth Legislature, which fixes the penalty and expressly forbids the committing magistrate to suspend the sentence, has just been signed by Gov. B. B. Moeur. It is already in effect.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth), with Ina Claire and Walter Slezak. 8:30.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Melodrama originally presented by P. T. Barnum, given in the old-fashioned way. 8:40.

Movies

EXETER—"The Iron Duke," 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. Also "Babbitt."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Fast moving police story "Car 99," with Sir Guy Standing. Fenway, 3:06, 4:00, 7:34, 10:18; Paramount, 9:37 a. m., 12:31, 3:05, 9:40, 8:33. Also "Love in Bloom."

FINE ARTS—Conrad Veidt in "The Wandering Jew," 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

KEITH'S — "Roberta," with Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Irene Dunne. Two new Jerome Kern songs added to "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," and others of the stage production. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Edward Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking," 9:30 a. m., 11:55, 2:35, 4:50, 7:35, 9:55. Stage: Cab Calloway and his orchestra.

STATE—Anna Sten and Gary Cooper in "The Wedding Night," 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Shadow of Doubt," adapted from Arthur Somers Roche's mystery story, and "Mickey's Man Friday."

MAJESTIC—"Three Songs About Lenin," 11:10 a. m., 12:00, 3:45, 4:38, 6:14, 8, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN — New Busby Berkeley spectacle, "Gold Diggers of 1935," featuring scores of pianos moving in ballet formation over polished floors. With Dick Powell. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Dorsey Brothers and their orchestra, and veil and balloon dance by Elida ballet.

MODERN—"Clive of India," 9:02 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:20. Also "Sweet Music."

BOSTON—"Captain Hurricane," with James Barton as the retired Cape Cod captain who still encounters storms. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 7:30, 10:05. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Man of Aran," 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Also "Rumba."

UNIVERSITY—"Clive of India," 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. Also "The Night Is Young."

TREMONT—"Power," with Conrad Veidt, and "The Marines Are Coming."

STRAND—"There's Always Tomorrow," 3:10, 6:40, 10:07. Also "365 Nights in Hollywood."

Music

CHANCEL CHOIR CONCERT — Jordan Hall, 8.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Raffaele Martino, conductor, with chorus and soloists will give concert version of "Il Trovatore." Free. Public Library, 8.

Other Events

FRANKLIN UNION—Prof. A. E. Kennelly speaks at closing exercises of evening classes. After exercises, building open for inspection of equipment and students' work. Open to public. Berkeley and Appleton Streets, 8.

TOWNSEND PLAN MEETING—Speakers: Mr. John Crooks, Mr. William F. Beale. 28 Huntington Avenue, 8.

"OUR NATIONAL DEBT"—First of ERA Popular Lectures Series. By Prof. Frederick J. Gillis of Boston Teachers' College. Roslindale Municipal Building, 4220 Washington Street, 8.

LEWIS REX MILLER—Lecture on international relations and current events. Hotel Somerset, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Edmond Boucher, bass; Claude Chiasson, pianist, 3:45.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"The Present Financial Situation," talk by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, 12:30. Address by Rev. Frederic C. Lawrence, "Oxford Group Movement," 11 a. m.

REP. JAMES M. BECK—Of Philadelphia, delivers first and only Bacon Lecture this year. Subject: "The Future of the Constitution," Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 10 a. m.

TRAFFIC CLUB—Athletic Night. Copley-Plaza Hotel Ballroom, 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Art, 11 a. m.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—"The Boston Port Authority and Its Activities," by Richard Parkhurst. Old State House, 3:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"A Summer in Sweden," by Charles E. Gilbert.

FOGG ART MUSEUM—"The Tragic and Grotesque," lecture by J. Burn Helme, 4.

BUSINESS MEN'S CLUBS—Joint meeting of Advertising, Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Salesmanagers Clubs and Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations, to hear talks by Recreational and Publicity chairmen of the six New England States, and to launch on its travels a replica of the State House, on wheels. Hotel Statler Ballroom, 12:30.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When Governor Curley became Chief Executive of the State, he did not attempt to conceal his confidence that he had the Legislature tightly rolled up in the Curley satchel. Today, however, he cannot be so sure.

Instead of becoming a "yes-man" Legislature, the 1935 assemblage, even with its unprecedented Democratic strength, gives indications that it may overthrow some of Mr. Curley's measures.

The greatest opposition to the Governor among the Democratic delegation appears in the House of Representatives. Here there is an insurgent group, made up of 30 or 40 Democrats, the action of which no person is able to predict on any particular measure. Prominent in this group are Representative Michael J. Ward and Representative Edward J. Bacigalupo, who jumped off the Curley bandwagon after United States Marshal John J. Murphy ousted "Mike" Ward as a deputy, an act for which both Representative Ward and Representative Bacigalupo blame Governor Curley.

Undoubtedly the reason for the insurgency is that many of the Democrats in the Legislature are Walsh-Ely Democrats, not Curley Democrats. These "mavericks," it is claimed, have been hanging to the tailboard of the Curley wagon while there was any chance that this precarious position might help them. As the patronage supply is now running low, they are beginning to drop off. From now on these Democrats can be relied upon to vote the way they want to, not necessarily the way Governor Curley desires.

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It is expected in some circles that the Democratic "off-siders" will attempt to pass several measures which the Governor wants killed, particularly bills concerning banks and public utilities. Some of these bills the insurgents do not care for any more than Governor Curley does.

Yet, with a Curley veto certain, they plan to push through public utility and bank legislation which the Governor promised would not pass, if the public utility companies and the banks acceded to the Governor's request regarding lower rates charges and lower mortgage interests. If this is done, Governor Curley may be placed in a position to get the public utility and bank legislation which the public has been seeking for years.

But the Democrats are not the only party which has an insurgent group. The Republican minority in the House has an insurgency almost as large as that of the Democratic group. The actions of the Republican group can no more be forecast than those of the Democrats.

With the two parties blown wide open by the insurgents, Governor Curley now cannot be certain as to the fate of his legislation. As a result, before the present session is over, interesting situations are sure to develop.

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Meanwhile the Legislature is maintaining almost record speed in its consideration of the more than 2200 bills before it. Of the measures filed in the House, less than 100 remain to be assigned to committee hearing dates.

The reason for this speed is undoubtedly the system of operating the present Legislature on a three-session-a-week basis, which allows two full hearing days—Tuesday and Thursday. Hearings on measures are also held on Mondays, Wednesdays and sometimes on Fridays, when the House and Senate meet.

This system, however, has retarded committee reports on measures. The members have had little time in which to consider the measures in executive sessions. Thus, within a short time a flood of committee reports will be let loose upon the Legislature.

As a result, it is expected that within a short time, by the middle of April at the latest, the Legislature will return to its usual routine of daily sessions to take care of the committee reports. And there are many legislators who believe the House and Senate will have to work with incredible speed if the members want to return home before the end of June, for the 1935 Legislature has before it more measures than any session since 1914.

Edgar M. Mills

Deportation Move Shows Fear Of Capitalists, Strachey Says

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 18 (AP)—Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British lecturer charged with spreading subversive doctrines and subject to expulsion from the country, last night declared the outcome of the continued hearing in his case was important as it would establish a precedent.

Mr. Strachey, after an address on "The Menace of Fascism" before the Williams College Forum, said "Such a charge against me in Germany, Italy or Yugoslavia would mean instant death."

Departing from the subject of his address the Britisher told his college audience, "The move to deport me is not a Fascist one; it is not a very adroit one. Any capitalist administration would do the same thing. It does give me an almost uncomfortable sense of the stability of the American capitalistic structure.

"I'm not going to say that one or two lectures by John Strachey might blow it over. American capitalism is not yet in so precarious a position as that. It does illustrate their fears, however. The literal truth of the matter is that the saving of capitalism has nothing to do with deporting me. It depends on this: Can Government, President, Congress members, industrialists — can they make the system work again? If they can, if they can make it pay wages, if they can make it work at all, then I can't have the slightest effect on capitalism.

"Conversely, unless there is some way out, the silencing of men 100 times more important than I, cannot save that system."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not quite so cold, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 30's tonight; Tuesday cloudy with rising temperature, probably turning to rain during Tuesday night; diminishing northwest and north winds, becoming moderate to fresh southeasterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, Tuesday cloudy, followed by rain Tuesday night; rising temperature late tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy with rising temperature; rain Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds this afternoon, becoming southerly tonight, and increasing Tuesday, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	66	Minneapolis	36	36
Chicago	36	34	New Orleans	54	64
Denver	33	50	New York	38	64
Helena	38	48	Norfolk	38	74
Jacksonville	63	83	Philadelphia	30	66
Kansas City	44	50	St. Louis	34	46
Los Angeles	50	66	San Francisco	48	56
Miami	66	78	Washington	33	68

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, March 18.
B—Maximum March 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:26 p. m.; height 8.9 feet
Tuesday, 10:43 a. m.; height 9.1 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:23 p. m.

✓ ✓ ✓

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear in the morning, changing to cloudy and light snow in the afternoon; trace of snow on the ground at 8 p. m.; maximum temperature 68 degrees above zero; minimum 26 above.

Old Indian Ring Recovered

Lost 27 years ago, a 200-year-old Cherokee Indian ring was found recently by the owner, Mrs. John Barnes of Cache, Okla., in her flower bed.

Restoration of Forts Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Restoration of old fortifications used in the Modoc Indian wars and improvements which will make more accessible the caves and lava beds area are included in this season's program for the new federal area near the Oregon-California line.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Maine Has Its Busiest Lumber and Pulp Wood Season Since the Depression

Pulp Mills Cut 410,000 Cords Giving Employment to 4500 Additional Workers. Much of Wood Is at Mill Although There Is a Considerable Quantity Still in the Woods Awaiting the Spring Drive Down the Rivers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, March 18—The ceaseless hum of pulp mills in this region, fed by a high seasonal "cut" of 410,000 cords, tells the story of one of Maine's busiest lumber years since the start of the depression.

Accelerated demand for lumber has provided employment for 4500 additional workers by the Great Northern Paper Company operating mills at Millinocket, East Millinocket, and Madison. These plants are turning out nearly 1000 tons of newsprint daily.

Business generally has felt the effect of greater activity in the mills. The cut of 410,000 cords required heavy investments in supplies, provisions and extra equipment. Likewise, the increased business meant the construction of 39 lumber camps to be equipped and furnished.

Much Still in Woods

If every man, woman and child in Maine were to cut two-thirds of a cord of wood, their combined cut would equal this season's output of the Great Northern Paper Company. A large part of the wood is already at the mills; much of it is still rolling down the rivers, while a considerable proportion still lies on the ice-locked northern-most reaches of the streams, waiting for the ice to break.

In the pioneer days, the undeveloped waterways of the wilderness offered the simplest means of moving the crop. And, this was not so simple for the streams of Maine are naturally crooked, rocky and temperamental.

Meanwhile, through the years an ambitious program of development of wood-harvesting and transportation facilities has been materialized. As a part of this plan, old dams have been repaired and rebuilt, and many new dams constructed; in fact, far too many to be named here. But notable among them are the great log dam at Seboomook, one of the largest in the world; and the famous concrete Ripogenus dam built in 1916, 860 feet long, 92 feet high and 64 feet thick at the base. There is a 16-foot wide road across its top and it holds back 21,500,000 feet of water or a lake of 42 square miles. From the crest of this great barrier to the lower end of the gorge that it heads, there is a drop of 261 feet.

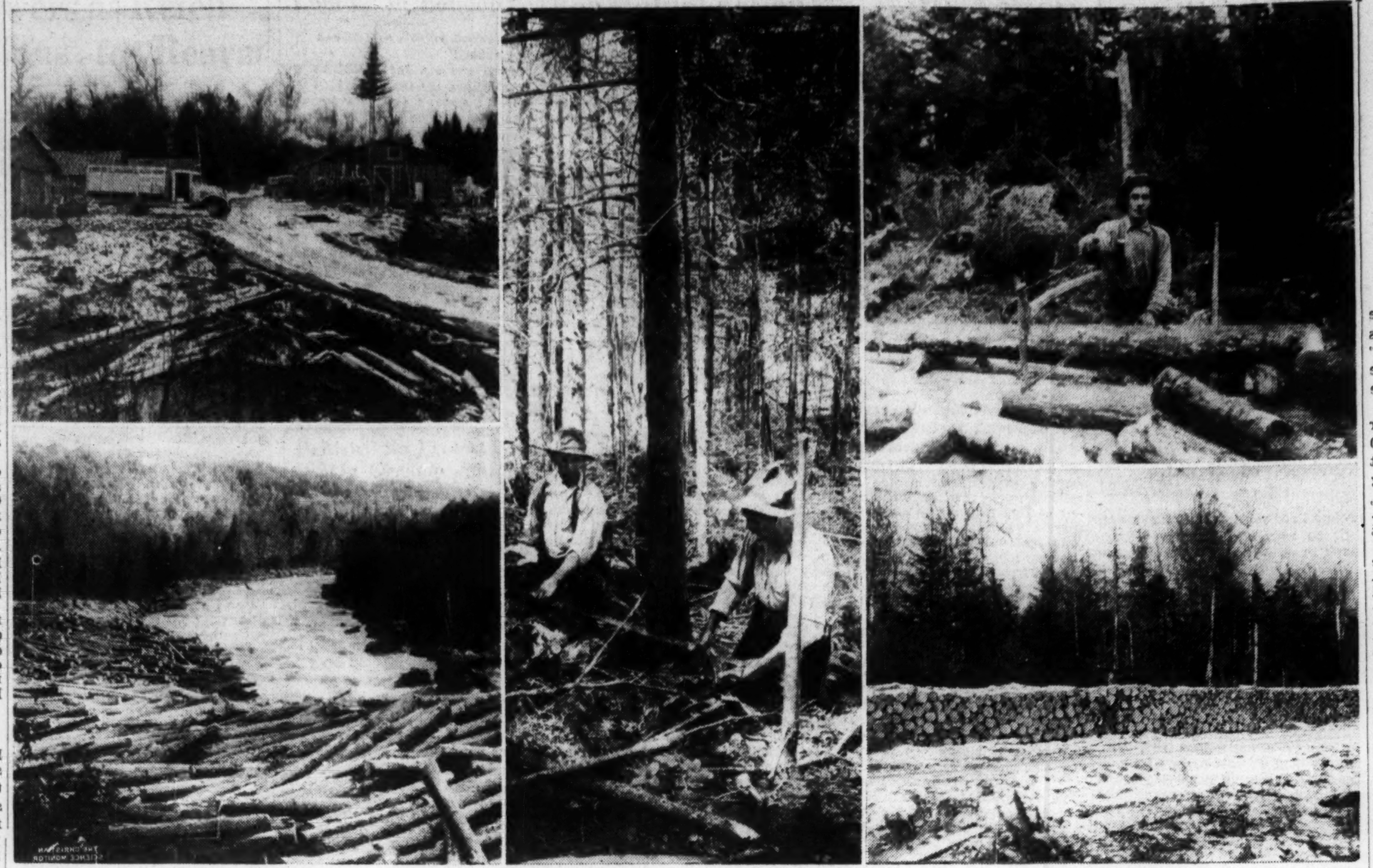
Takes In Other Activities

The Great Northern Paper Company developments have not been confined to waterways, for as the company expanded its activities, the problem of land transportation for men, provisions and equipment became more acute. Even with the improvement of trails and tote-roads, the horse and ox could not keep pace with progress. So, after a while the concern faced the need of motor-transportation, beyond the end of the rails. More than 200 miles of gravel-surfaced turnpike has been constructed in the Moosehead region alone.

Hauling begins as soon as a thick blanket of snow covers the north woods. Action reaches fever pitch during this phase of harvest, for the real battle with the elements begins after the wood is cut.

Horses or tractors may do the hauling, as the circumstances warrant. In either case, the hauling roads are plowed regularly and sprinkled by sprinkler-sleds which gives their sled ruts a glare icy surface, and there facilitates the work. Hay and snubbing-ropes are placed on steep pitches in the road, if any, to ease the loads downhill.

A woods camp bunkhouse is a "homey" place, especially on a winter's night when the blizzard howls overhead and piles the snow clear to the low eaves. Meanwhile, the huge box stove glows red hot with a mixture of "punkin pine" and yellow birch fuel, while wet clothes dry on lines above it and 100 or so lumberjacks sprawl in their double-decker bunks or loll on the "deacon-seats" that front the bunks.



Lumber Plays Big Part in Maine's Prosperity

Upper Left—After the Trees Are Down They Have to Be Cut Into Four-Foot Lengths. Lower Left—Then the Four-Foot Logs Are Piled Into a Long Wall or Fence. Center—This Is What the Photographer Calls an Example of a Primitive Type of Portable Sawmill. Upper Right—Lumber Camp in Maine, Where the Lumbermen Spend Their Spare Time. Lower Right—Building Material in the Rough on the Way via a Maine Stream to the Sawmill.

Center: By a Staff Photographer. Lower Right: Keystone

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Boston Art Notes

Artists at Work

Whoever wishes to see the work of art as it is devised and completed in the hands of craftsmen has an opportunity to witness the process in a display which is now on view at the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. A number of artisans are appearing in person from 12:30 to 2:30 each day, and each is working upon a project. The long, narrow gallery has been installed with easels, platforms, work tables, mallets, chisels and other implements. Pictures, wood carvings, jewels may be regarded in the formative process, roughed out and gradually worked into final smoothness and order by the adroit and patient hands of craftsmen.

The crowds of visitors, to judge from their faces, are fascinated. This experience seems so human, so personal, so domestic. Probably no one who has had it will ever feel quite the same detachment, the same remoteness in the atmosphere of exhibiting halls. In the first place, there is a realization that physical work is required, and that the work is not unlike that of laborers.

Among the craftsmen is Edward Oakes, noted artisan in silver and precious stones. He shows a jewel casket which is fabulous in character. It is made of silver, encrusted with pearls and onyx, and striped with matched amethysts. Arthur Dallin reveals the details in the process of making a stained glass window; he shows original sketches, large cartoons in black and white, and final, completed sections of a window. Joseph Portanova models a portrait which the visitor is tempted to compare with the living model who sits on a platform, posing. Arcangelo Cascieri chips wood on a carved figure. Wesley Williams makes illustrations and Katherine Pratt discloses the processes of work upon ancient and Renaissance silver pieces.

The display is informing and it helps establish a link between the craftsman and the layman. With the strenuous competition of the machine, the performer must like his work exceedingly well to put the extra effort in. No machine can bestow his qualities of personality.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary Japanese prints lent by Mrs. Wilmont R. Evans. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; Independent painters of nineteenth century Paris. Through April 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5, closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Aubrey Beardsley's art in drawings and prints. Through March 25. Japanese prints. Through March 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Doll and Richards—English water colors of the nineteenth century. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through March 30.

Vose Galleries—Flower paintings by Beatrice Robertson. March 30. Mickey Mouse art and other drawings by Walt Disney. Through April 13.

Number Ten Gallery—Portraits by Peter Pezzati. Through March 30.

Guild of Boston Artists—Landscapes and still life by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties. Rogers groups.

Boston Art Club—Flower and garden paintings by members. One-man show by Arthur Musgrave, opening March 21.

Boston City Club—Craftsmen at work. Through March 24.

Copley Society—Paintings by Edith Clark Chadwick. Through March 22.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Drawings and woodcuts by Kathe Kollwitz. Through March 23.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Carl Gordon Cutler, Marion Monks Chase, Charles Hovey Parker, Charles Hopkinson and Molly Luce.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Margaret H. Wright. Also earliest photographs of illustrious Bostonians.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition by league members. Through March 23.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by the Jewish Society of Arts and Music. Through April 1.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition of color etchings of childhood by Elizabeth Orton-Jones. Through March.

The Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of early American pine furniture by craftsmen members. Through March 23.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of aquatones by W. E. Hentschel. Through March 30.

The Children's Art Center—Paintings by Barbara Sears. Through March.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Motion Pictures

"Three Songs About Lenin"

A lyrical presentation of old Russian news reels and modern Russian news flashes is "Three Songs About Lenin," now on view at the Majestic Theater.

The director, Dzega Vertov, who is said to have been an influence in the work of Eisenstein and Pudovkin, has ranged his camera over the broad Soviet Union, and combined the results with symbolical passages and material found, after much research, in film libraries.

Although the film was made for Soviet consumption, the use of simple English sub-titles clears the way to understanding. The musical score, by Shaporin, is an eloquent aid.

The first song, "Under a Black Veil My Face," shows the Soviet Orient emerging from the darkness of ignorance and superstition toward the light of the new culture brought by Lenin the Liberator. Oriental folk-songs make the accompaniment.

The second song, "We Loved Him," is a moving tribute to the leader. It begins with the funeral procession, using the Chopin B Minor Sonata Funeral March effectively. Flashbacks show Lenin's work among the people, his friendly smile, his kindly eyes, and in a brief speech his voice is heard for the first time on the screen. The procession continues, to the Siegfried Funeral March, and closes with a restatement of the original theme.

The third song, "In the Great City of Stone," shows the new Russia, somewhat idealized—the people carrying on Lenin's work in great farming and construction and education projects.

The total effect is one of reverence for a great leader, without deification. It is a film composition in artistic form, made without studios or actors.

N. H. Starts Motor Course

* * *

High Schools to Teach Auto Driving; State-Wide Activities of Week in Brief

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 — High schools of New Hampshire claim to be first in New England to institute courses in automobile driving.

More than 2500 students in 59 high schools have enrolled in the elective courses, completion of which earns a certificate bearing the State seal and the signatures of the Motor Vehicle Commissioner and the Commissioner of Education.

Examinations are given by representatives of the Motor Vehicle Department. High marks win the right to operate motor vehicles. Walter M. Day, Commissioner of Education, believed the courses would prove an important cog in the state's highway safety drive.

New Hampshire's 14,858 farmers own 11,079 automobiles, 9539 trucks and 1096 tractors valued at $11,116,000—according to figures from the farm census now under way that emphasize to the Commissioner of Agriculture that the "family that plows, plants and harvests" is comparatively free from the sting of depression.

Despite these advantages, the farmer does not properly appreciate his farm, the commissioner declared, and the city dweller, ignorant of farm advantages, stays on relief rolls in the city rather than try his hand at farming.

Federal investments in the proposed Merrimac Valley development should give the Government something to say as to how its money should be spent but not the right to form a federal empire in New Hampshire, according to Gov. H. Styles Bridges, today.

Although whole heartedly in favor of the valley project, the Governor warned against losing sight of the fundamental principle of American democracy — sovereignty of the states. He said he would disapprove any enactment by Congress that does not provide that title to all properties and improvements shall remain with the states in which they are located.

An increase of 5000 employed workers in this state was noted in a state government survey of 792 industries covering the period from Dec. 1, 1934, to Feb. 1, 1935. Great significance is attached to the leap in employment since this is the usual season when employment drops off. The business upturn is attributed by Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davis to an unusual boom in textiles and the shoe business.

Post to Try Repetition Of Stratosphere Flight

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18 (AP)—Wiley Post again will attempt his substratosphere airplane flight from coast to coast within two weeks, he announced today, while visiting officials of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company at East Hartford.

His Airplane, the "Winnie Mae," and his Pratt & Whitney Wasp engine are both five years old and have already carried him twice around the world. Mr. Post came to Hartford by American Airways this morning, and will return to New York later today.

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Hitler Splits Central Europe With Action Voiding Treaty

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 18—News of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's decision to reintroduce obligatory military service into Germany has provoked two entirely different attitudes in Central Europe.

Germany's former allies for the most part are delighted. The Little Entente and Balkan Entente are correspondingly alarmed.

In Austria, National Socialists and Pan-Germans are as exuberant as when the Saar voted overwhelmingly to join the Reich. They consider it not only a victory for their party but for the whole German race. Believing it unjust for one great European people to remain defenseless while all the others are allowed to arm at will, they are pleased that Germany has at last refused to suffer such humiliation any longer.

Vienna Pleased, Displeased

The Austrian Government's attitude has two sides. It rejoices in the move, both as tending to weaken the force of post-war peace treaties and as helping its own aim to introduce obligatory military service here—exemplified by the fact that no youth can receive public employment who hasn't appeared before army authorities and registered for regular service in the army.

On the other hand, Herr Hitler has boldly and dramatically done what the Vienna Government has been striving in a more diplomatic, surreptitious way to do; and this tends to increase Berlin's prestige among all Germans at the expense of Vienna.

The Austrian press, which is largely in the hands of Jews, denounces the Berlin decision as detrimental to European peace.

In Hungary and Bulgaria, Herr Hitler's act has provoked almost unreserved approval. Hungary for years has found itself helpless amid the vast armaments of the Little Entente—8,000,000 defenseless Hungarians surrounded by 45,000,000 well-trained antagonists abundantly equipped with every modern weapon. Bulgarians also, some 6,000,000 in number, have been held unarmed, surrounded by four heavily armed Balkan Entente states inhabited by 50,000,000 people.

Small Powers Divided

In recent months, all four countries have been taking special measures to strengthen their armaments. Naturally, the Bulgarians consider it entirely unjust that they alone should be held unarmed.

Though Berlin's blow, shattering all arms restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, has caused great rejoicing both in Budapest and Sofia, this does not mean that the small states will try to follow Germany's example. But their case before the world is strengthened.

In Roumania and Czechoslovakia, whose foreign policies are based on strict treaty observance, Berlin's decision was received with diplomatic disapproval and almost consternation. Such unilateral treaty violation undermines the foundation on which the security of the Little Entente is based. In Belgrade, however, Herr Hitler's act is not unfavorably received. Outwardly, of course, the Government expresses its solidarity with the general Little Entente point of view, but in reality the restoration of Germany to a position of great military power improves Yugoslavia's position over against Italy.

Berlin's growing power and its tendency to court Yugoslavia are not unwelcome in Belgrade.

Entente Cordiale Likely to Revive

(Continued from Page 1)

action and to reconsider the London security proposals in view of the changed situation; thirdly, a joint appeal to the League of Nations demanding action by the special meeting of the League Council which is endowed by Articles 164 and 213 with control over German armaments; fourthly, to hasten conclusion of the "Air Locarno" and of the Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance, without waiting for Germany's acceptance of the latter agreement, though leaving it open for its adhesion later, if desired.

In this connection a voyage of Pierre Laval to Moscow next month is being seriously discussed. A formal and pressing invitation has just been extended to the French Foreign Minister and, although officially nothing is settled, it is admitted that Germany's coup-de-force certainly tends to turn France more definitely toward the Soviets.

Thus while France and Britain were busy planning to accord military equality to Germany, it is pointed out in diplomatic circles here, Herr Hitler has suddenly seized actual numerical superiority in outright violation of the treaty.

Soviet Sees Need For Mutual Action As Curb to Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 18—Efforts to work out a system of mutual assistance pacts must be redoubled, in the opinion of Soviet authorities, as a result of Germany's decision to establish conscription—regarded here as an open challenge to the rest of Europe.

The official newspaper Izvestia writes, "If Berlin knows such a system will be elaborated—with or without its participation—then it will understand itself weaker than the totality of powers desiring peace."

The Soviet organ blames European powers, especially Britain, for not sooner offering effective opposition to Germany's aggressive designs. Their attitude, it says, encouraged Germany to take what it wanted. The newspaper declares that Germany already possesses 400,000 soldiers, besides 300,000 police and those training in labor camps.

It is pointed out here that Germany is experiencing an economic crisis with foreign trade declining and gold reserves almost exhausted. Any building up of armaments by Germany must therefore be through "financing manipulations," which may give rise to a panic, it is contended.

In any case, says Izvestia, abandonment of all diplomatic conventions "indicates that Germany is preparing for action." Utmost speed in preparing counter measures is therefore held necessary among powers desiring peace.

Isolationalism Grows With Reich Action

(Continued from Page 1)

involved than by the European events themselves.

Such an alignment, however, might induce the American people to remain out of the western Pacific, rather than force them into greater involvements in that area, for the whole chain of alliance and counter-alliance is too obvious and too distasteful to typical American opinion to command support.

Frank realization of what European unsettlement may mean to the United States was voiced by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who said:

"I suppose we may be getting ready for an armament race. I cannot believe that it means war. But it does mean greater and deeper suffering and prolonged economic chaos and that condition of affairs in some respects is to be dreaded as much as war itself."

Isolationism

It is such sentiments as these which strengthen the self-containment movement in the United States, according to every indication here. Seeing a troubled Europe, seeing Senator Borah's "prolonged economic chaos," people ask if it is not possible for the United States to work out its own economic destiny, depending on its vast continental area and market, making the necessary adjustments, but insulating the nation as far as possible from the shocks of distant conflict.

And clinging to hope of some sort of co-operation, Senator Arthur Capper (R), Kansas, said, "While it is not our trouble, we should do what we can through our influence to bring about a more peaceful situation. Perhaps if the President called for a disarmament conference now the countries threatened by trouble from Germany's menacing attitude would be willing to reach terms for a general disarmament."

Houses of Glass Coming in London?

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

HOUSES that are one large translucent but not transparent window are forecast here by a house-wall built in London entirely from bricks made of glass.

The bricks, which originated in the United States but are an innovation in Britain, are hollow and have been subjected to special treatment which is said to make them impervious to heat or extreme cold and to give them immense strength.

The glass bricks prompt humorous remarks about not throwing stones at glass houses, but since the bricks admit light, glass houses might be constructed in crowded areas, aiding considerably in saving space and providing more light.

British File Protest On German Action

(Continued from Page 1)

communiqué that Sir John Simon was to have gone to Berlin next Sunday.

Hope for Security

While the British statesmen are distressed that Germany should have so soon made it impossible to discuss matters on these lines they still hope that Chancellor Hitler will agree to come into a system of security. But though it is intended that Captain Eden shall go to Moscow and Warsaw next week as arranged, they consider it would be useless for Sir John Simon to go to Berlin until Herr Hitler has clarified his position.

Thus it is Britain's intention, if Germany still maintains its objections to the proposed Eastern Mutual Assistance Pact, to proceed with it without Germany. Moreover, there are already indications that the week-end developments do not do much to estrange Poland, which hitherto sided with Germany on the Eastern Pact issue.

Some Mystification

While there is great regret in informed circles at the method by which Germany has chosen to rid itself of the Versailles incubus it is frankly admitted that Germany had an unanswerable case for obtaining equality of armaments and that there has been far too long a delay in granting it. But it is emphasized that Herr Hitler's announcement apparently envisages an army superior in size to any other army in Europe except the Russian, which it is pointed out, must largely be concentrated in the Far East. Hence it Saturday's statement is Germany's last word as to the size of its army it means an end to any hope for a disarmament convention. Nevertheless, it is stressed that this is no time for drum-beating. It is hoped that now Germany's honor is to be satisfied by possession of a strong army, Herr Hitler will be prepared to place the German forces at the service of peace and will unequivocally and wholeheartedly forgo the right to use them for self-aggrandizement at the expense of Germany's neighbors.

American Jews Reaffirm Anti-Nazi Boycott Stand

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—The American Jewish Congress yesterday adopted a resolution reaffirming support on an anti-Nazi boycott and approved appointment of a committee to investigate "all forms of Nazi propaganda in the United States."

The committee was instructed to report back to the administrative committee of the congress so that a campaign "for appropriate legislation can be started in Congress and State Legislatures." Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, elected president to succeed Bernard S. Deutsch, pledged a "vigorous anti-Nazi campaign."

Intervention Issue Mooted By League Powers as Reich Declares Plans to Rearm

Statesmen, Recalling 1914, Calm Excited Opposition, by Suggesting Consultations; Move to Prevent Call for Action by League Itself

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 18—Is Europe moving toward another war?

This bald phrase, unadorned with diplomatic qualifications, becomes a question in popular thought following Germany's open breach of the Versailles Treaty and the establishment of a conscript army.

But responsible statesmen with memories of 1914 still poignant, are straining every effort to prevent today's saber rattling from becoming tomorrow's conflict. There is, however, a deep realization here that prevention of immediate conflict is not sufficient. There is the need to isolate and heal the underlying factors of present European unrest.

While there may be consultations among the great powers on Germany's unilateral abrogation of military clauses of the treaty, there is a unanimous opinion in international circles here that the matter must be referred to the League Council, on which similar nations equally interested are represented.

It is pointed out that however deplorable the German announcement may be in law, it changes little in fact. Many have anticipated it and it is declared that the British White Paper, the French prolongation of military service, following a similar decision in Czechoslovakia and even Switzerland, besides the immense development of the Russian forces, furnish arguments to Herr Hitler.

Discussions in committee here have lacked reality owing to German absence, and German presence cannot be expected until Germany has some military footing as neighbors. Regrettable as is its move, it is not regarded as pointing to war, if the proper response is made. Germany, at the price of violation of the treaty, having achieved its purpose, should now be invited again to participate in perfect equality in framing a scheme of all round relation as acid test of the sincerity of its pacific protestations.

As for juridical justification for League intervention, it is based on a number of clauses, for Germany is not released from its League engagements by notice of withdrawal from Geneva. Article 12 calls for submission to arbitration or inquiry by the Council. Article 11, which refers to threat of war on circumstances which disturb a good understanding, permits the immediate meeting of the Council. Indeed, the League authority is directly engaged, since articles in the treaties give it control over Reich armaments.

On the other hand, there are, as usual, voices advising the League to remain quiescent and avoid responsibility. The fact is, if Germany has well weighed its action, there is nothing short of war which can prevent fulfillment of its resolve. Public opinion is not likely to be stampeded into war. To indulge in verbal admonition or make demand which will be ignored would simply be foolish. The wise course, therefore, say some League observers, is to accept the fait accompli and proceed from that point to new efforts to reach a common accord on armaments.

Fundamentally, competent observers here agree that it is important to see beyond French irreconcilability and German intransigence, and to grasp the fact that the nations are not yet willing to depend on other means than force.

Three Major Policies

Three major policies are disclosed in the Geneva efforts to maintain a balance of peace. They have been reflected in the fruitless disarmament negotiations. They have been shown in the increasing tension, and they have bee visible as well in the growth of nationalism, which is one of the underlying causes of the present situation.

These factors may be expressed in terms of the policies of the individual nations. Germany demanded equality. France interpreted security in terms of an impotent Germany. Britain, attempting the role of the "honest broker," has held back from specific guarantees.

These attitudes—long on record—have taken on new significance with recent developments.

In the case of Germany the demand for equality represents a continuing policy that has existed for two decades. The difference has been mainly one of emphasis. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, as Foreign Minister, warned the nations that Germany must have fair treatment. Dr. Heinrich Bruening carried the same message with an increasing note of apprehension. Freiherr Franz von Papen and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher raised the appeal to the status of a demand and Herr Adolf Hitler decided to take in fact what had been denied in word.

Conscription as Lever

The significance of the German action in utilizing conscription as the lever to break the arms restrictions of Versailles, is clearly seen in the opinion voiced by Gen. Hans von Seekt. It was he who has been credited with turning the German Reichswehr into an army of 100,000 sergeants. He declared: "The most important and deepest encroachment of the peace conditions was the forbidding of general conscription."

Various interpretations exist here over the relation of German policy to disarmament. The official German standpoint is that it would welcome any arms reduction which applied equally to all nations. This was forcefully phrased by a former War Minister of the Reich who said that they were willing to arm with "knives and paper shields" if the other nations would do likewise.

The French viewpoint, however, is that the German interest was essentially in rearmament. The French contend that every time the disarmament negotiations have neared success Germany has stiffened and increased its demands.

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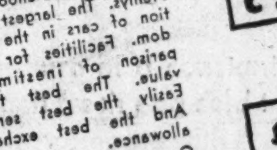

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Mussolini Urges Joint Action To Stem Tide of Reich Challenge

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 18—Germany's decision to restore conscription in open defiance of the Treaty of Versailles has aroused bewilderment and uncertainty in Italian circles.

Premier Benito Mussolini, although evidently anticipating some such move by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, is understood not to have expected such a flagrant violation of the peace treaty. He immediately rushed instructions to the Italian Ambassadors in Paris and London to consult the French and British Governments upon the possibility of a united front in face of the present crisis.

Under the Franco-Italian Rome agreement of last January, France and Italy refused to recognize the right of any country to modify by its unilateral act its obligations in the matter of armaments, and undertook to consult with each other in such an eventuality. They also agreed to collaborate in the maintenance of peace.

It is pointed out here, moreover, that under the London agreement, the British and French ministers agreed that neither Germany nor any other power is entitled by unilateral act to modify its peace treaty obligations and that the British Government then associated itself with the French and Italian Governments in their collaboration for maintenance of peace.

Apart from these consultations the attitude of the Italian Government for the present is one of reserve. The few comments in the Italian press are extremely cautious.

Unofficial opinion on the other hand is distinctly pessimistic. All eyes are turned on London and the attitude of the British Government.

It is moreover declared that if the present German challenge is left unanswered, Germany's next step will surely be annexation of Memel and Austria, which would seriously endanger European peace.

Italian public opinion, while strongly in favor of peace, seems little convinced of the pacific intentions of Germany's present leaders. At the same time, it is satisfied that Italy is strong enough to protect its vital interests.

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Musseling Isn't 'Big Business'

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A Rake, a Sieve and a Donkey

These Comprise the Necessary Gear for Collecting Cockles Along the Coasts of Britain—Adding Also the Woman Who Does the Work and Her Rubber Boots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENCLAWD, South Wales, Eng.—Rationalization has passed by the cockle industry here, though there are big changes going on in the coal industry all around. But a woman, a donkey, some sacks and a primitive rake are still found good enough to gather the edible mollusks or little yellow shellfish from the sands around the coasts of Britain. The cockle-gatherers in their peasant-like attire provide a picturesque sight as they wander home over sand dunes, sometimes balancing their "fishing gear" on their heads.

Mussels play quite an important part in feeding the poor people in Britain. They have been more than ever in favor in recent years when distress has curtailed "luxuries." These tasty shellfish provide a welcome change in the monotonous diet of many needy families. In the Thames estuary and on the Lancashire coasts the cockle fisheries are important industries. They are gathered by the quite simple method of raking the sand.

Many people particularly associate mussels with Ireland, owing to a familiar little ditty which runs runs something like:

In Dublin's fair city,
Where the girls are so pretty,
. . . .
She wheels her wheelbarrow
Through streets broad and narrow,
Singing cockles and mussels alive, alive, oh!

U. S. Spends Most Money For War Preparations, Senator Nye Charges

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota yesterday told a convention of retail grocers the United States "is spending more money in preparation for war than any other power on earth."

He renewed his attack on Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Felix du Pont; officials of the Electric Boat Company, and other witnesses who appeared before the Senate committee investigating munitions. Some of the witnesses he described as "the hellish munitions crowd who have for partners your Government and my Government."

"There is very conclusive evidence," he said, "of a titanic race in armaments, seemingly in preparation for war. The world of nations, all virtually bankrupt, has no difficulty in finding bigger appropriations for war than were ever experienced in peacetime before."

Japan Holds Aloof, But Sees New Crisis In European Affairs

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 18—The German declaration on rearmament has aroused keen interest here. This is reflected in extensive newspaper comment which abstains from taking sides but emphasizes the idea that a European crisis has arisen.

Whether Far Eastern repercussions occur depends on the subsequent course of events, according to a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry today. It is probable that Japan would accept an invitation to participate in a conference of signatories of the Versailles Treaty, although official comment habitually stresses Japan's aloofness and disinterestedness in European affairs.

There are two possible results of the German action which probably would not be unwelcome here although officials refrain from discussing this aspect of the question: first, greater Russian concern in the European situation might make Soviet negotiators more compliant in discussing pending questions with Japan; secondly, increased British preoccupation in continental matters might diminish the scope of British diplomatic activity in China in the immediate future in connection with the loan to China, a project with which Japan is apparently unsympathetic.

Der Führer Cheered by Germans For Ultimatum on Arms Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

Munich yesterday one of the most rousing receptions of his career. Enthusiasm also marked Dr. Joseph Göbbels' public announcement of the Government's proclamation of the conscription decree at a huge meeting in the Sport Palace at Berlin Saturday night. Throughout the German press the same note of triumphant satisfaction prevailed.

French, English and Italian Ambassadors here were officially informed of the Government's action after Saturday's Cabinet meeting with Chancellor Hitler.

War Heroes' Day

Yesterday was War Heroes' Day in Germany, corresponding with Armistice Day, and the Government's decision on this moment is generally considered opportune, as "fulfilling the legacy of our heroic dead by restoration of our honor."

At a great commemoration meeting in the State Opera yesterday, Gen. Werner von Blomberg emphasized that Germany desires peace, not a war of revenge; that Europe is too small to be again a battlefield for a world war; that the new order must be based on equal rights and equal safety for all nations.

Germany's text to justify this action in the eyes of the world—judging from the number of times it is quoted—is Stanley Baldwin's statement, namely, that the nation which fails to take most elementary measures for its own defense will never have power in this world, either moral or material. Germany, it is declared, acted now because it was impossible to wait longer.

Time to Act

"We should not—could not—wait any longer," writes one newspaper. "The English White Paper, Russia's rearming, France's new military service determined our action."

Commenting on Saturday's proclamation The Berliner Börsen Zeitung, Reichswehr organ, writes: "In dramatic sequence the stations of Germany's crucifixion are revealed—Versailles, Germany's fulfillment of its conditions, nonfulfillment by other powers and Germany's disarmament and dependence. Then comes Hitler's struggle, ending with this proclamation."

Other signatories, the Börsen Zeitung continues, have year by year trampled on their disarmament obligations, whereas the Germans have "done their part as honorable men to clear the atmosphere. We were driven to this act since it was inevitable and for 15 years we were kept waiting in the vestibule for negotiations to produce results."

This paper concludes: "The law of self-preservation and national development governs the peaceable path of German policy."

Reich Has Equality

Germany's position among the nations is now changed, it is pointed out, for no longer does it demand equal status, general military conscription and an army of 36 divisions—it has them. This equal status the National Socialist Party communiqué declares "has not fallen into our laps. Germans have won it for themselves, the Leader has won it for them."

Removal of this "sixteen-year burden of oppressive shame" now makes Germany a "free nation among nations" and is a satisfaction not on military but on moral grounds, it is declared, and Germany's will to peace remains unchanged.

While the date of March 16, 1935, the official party communiqué comments, is written in the book of German history as a day of German honor and peace it should also initiate a new epoch of peaceful cooperation of European peoples since true peace is possible only between free peoples. Old suspicions regarding Germany's "secret and unlimited armaments about which so much has been heard abroad are now to be removed entirely," the German press comments.

Details Unsettled

Immediate military conscription for the Reichswehr has been determined upon, but details regarding the age of summoning recruits, period of service, and other conditions, are unknown.

Whether conscription also applies immediately to the navy and air force is also unstated.

Reports that the announcement of the increased navy, as well as fixing the new military airforce dimensions, will come soon, find no verification at present. In addition, other factors such as finance must here play an important role.

Within the past 10 days and within 18 days of the return of the Saar to Germany is announced partial militarization of its airforce and military conscription. This comes in the interim period following the London communiqué, during which international discussions concerning European situation were taking place. Foreign observers point out that Germany in acting thus has ignored the statement in the Franco-British communiqué which stated that neither Germany nor any other power whose armaments are defined by the peace treaties should do anything to alter that situation during the discussion period.

Why Such Haste?

This haste on the part of Germany is held to indicate that this state didn't expect much success or certainly little immediate success from these negotiations.

Furthermore, if the negotiations end by establishing agreement on the basis of the existing armaments of the different powers, as certain circles seem to think, then Germany would fare badly.

In these circumstances, Germany arrived at the conclusion that the situation which would arise if it violated the Versailles Treaty could not be much worse than the present situation.

In present European conditions it considered that no one would go to war against Germany to uphold the treaty. The ring round Germany of nations hostile to itself might increase this country's isolation and make financial credits impossible, but those possibilities Germany appears willing to bear in order to obtain national freedom in armaments.

Await Powers' Moves

Germany is today wondering what France and England will do. It is clear that if Sir John Simon comes to Berlin the agenda must be somewhat different from what was at first arranged, since what he had to offer as concessions have since been seized by Germany unasked.

It seems that Chancellor Hitler's action has undoubtedly increased his prestige at home since he has taken a decision which all Germans—whether National Socialist or not—have long desired. Formation of the national army has also given practical effect to Point 22 of the Nationalist Socialist 25-point program, thus proving to party supporters that the program still holds good. Further military conscription is also, as the Frankfurter Zeitung points out, from the internal viewpoint, now a thing of yesterday. It is a logical sequence of the dramatic decision after the June 30 cleanup that the Reichswehr is the only bearer of arms for the nation.

Conscription Old Idea

Moreover conscription of different sorts, such as in the labor service corps, has been in existence in Germany for a long time past.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes of the conscription decree: "This Prussian-German idea is rooted in our conception of life. Such an idea is simultaneously a guarantee for the spirit of peace and honor, since only the national army guarantees the peace."

Conscription, in certain quarters, is expected to settle once for all the problem of Germany's semimilitary organizations such the the Storm Troops, since their existence will then be unnecessary. Conscription is also expected to do something toward solving Germany's youth employment problem.

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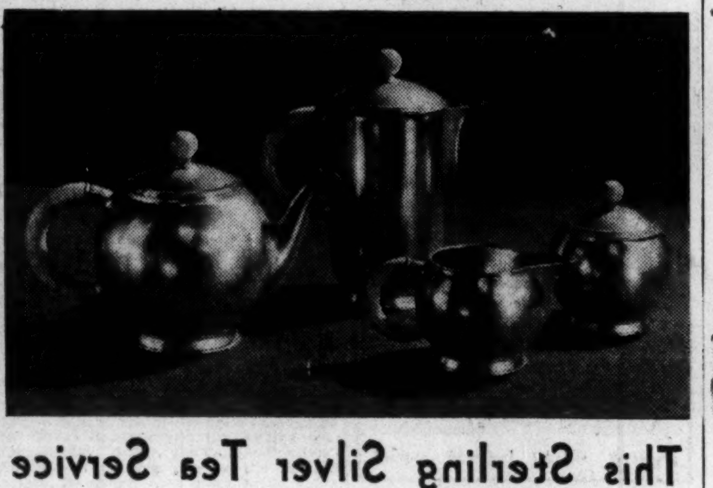
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Gregory Mangin Takes Indoor Tennis Titles

Defeats Bell in Singles Final—They Team to Win the Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Gregory S. Mangin added another trophy to his permanent collection and R. Berkeley Bell won a runnerup prize for the fifth time this season, when the former won his third national indoor tennis championship from the former Texan, after a strenuous five-set match, scored at 8—6, 7—5, 2—6, 0—6, 6—2, at the Seventh Regiment Armory Saturday.

Then the singles finalists teamed up and won the doubles championship from Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

The present trophy, which Mangin retired, was placed in competition in 1930, the fifth in the series, and has also been won by Francis T. Hunter, Jean Borotra and Lester R. Stoefen. It came close to being in competition another year, when Bell won the third and fourth sets in overwhelming style, and led at 1—0 in the final set. As a matter of fact, Bell won two more games than the champion, and Mangin led on points by the margin of one. Bell made one more earned point, 56 to 55, but dropped two more on errors, 112 to 110.

Bell Leads At 6—5

In the first set, service won to 6—5 for Bell, and he led at 40—0 in the next, with three chances for the set. But Mangin was too skillful to let the point pass, and with the aid of some luck won the next five points for the game, then obtained the first break off service and ran out the set, 8—6. Mangin got a break early in the second set, but Bell came right back in the next to tie up the score and service won to five all. Then Mangin broke loose once more with his most vigorous volley play, and ran the next two games with ease for a lead of two sets to love, and the spectators settled down to see him win his title.

But Bell was not looking upon the situation from the same angle. The idea of being a perpetual setup did not appeal, and a series of dazzling exchanges ensued in which Bell more than held his own, both players coming to the net at every opportunity, with Bell sharpshooting for the side lines with such vigor, that after Mangin had used his service to get to two all, Bell ran out the set in straight games.

When they came back for the fourth set, after the customary rest, Bell demonstrated at once that he was at the top of his game still, and Mangin, wisely as it proved, decided to take matters easy and allowed the Texan to take the set with hardly an effort. Placement after placement off the racket of Bell went to his credit, with Mangin making scarcely a pretense of trying for it, and the champion obtained only nine points in the set.

Brilliant Rallies

The final set found Bell still sweeping ahead in the first game, though Mangin was now trying with every bit of his skill to halt the volley play of his opponent, dashing all over the court, and making the most brilliant sort of shots from every angle. Bell finally captured the game, but it was his last chance for glory, as Mangin was now displaying his volley play in turn, and with both banging the ball at each other from close to the net, the rallies were brilliant. But Mangin was the better now, and the next four games went to him with the loss of only four points, as he won two love games on service. Bell made his final stand on the next two games, carrying Mangin to deuce four times before the latter could win his next to reach 5—1, and then winning his service game with another burst of brilliancy to make it 5—2. But Mangin fell back on his backcourt careful play, and won a love game on service and Bell's errors for the match.

The volley tactics of the singles finalists were largely responsible for their doubles victory. Wood used his service well at the start, and the first three sets were even. But the forecourt hammering finally worked for the purpose of putting Wood on the defense, and then Bell and Mangin galloped off with the final set easily.

College Gymnastic Results

Dartmouth 38, M. I. T. 16.
Temple 39, Annapolis 24.
West Point 33, Princeton 21.

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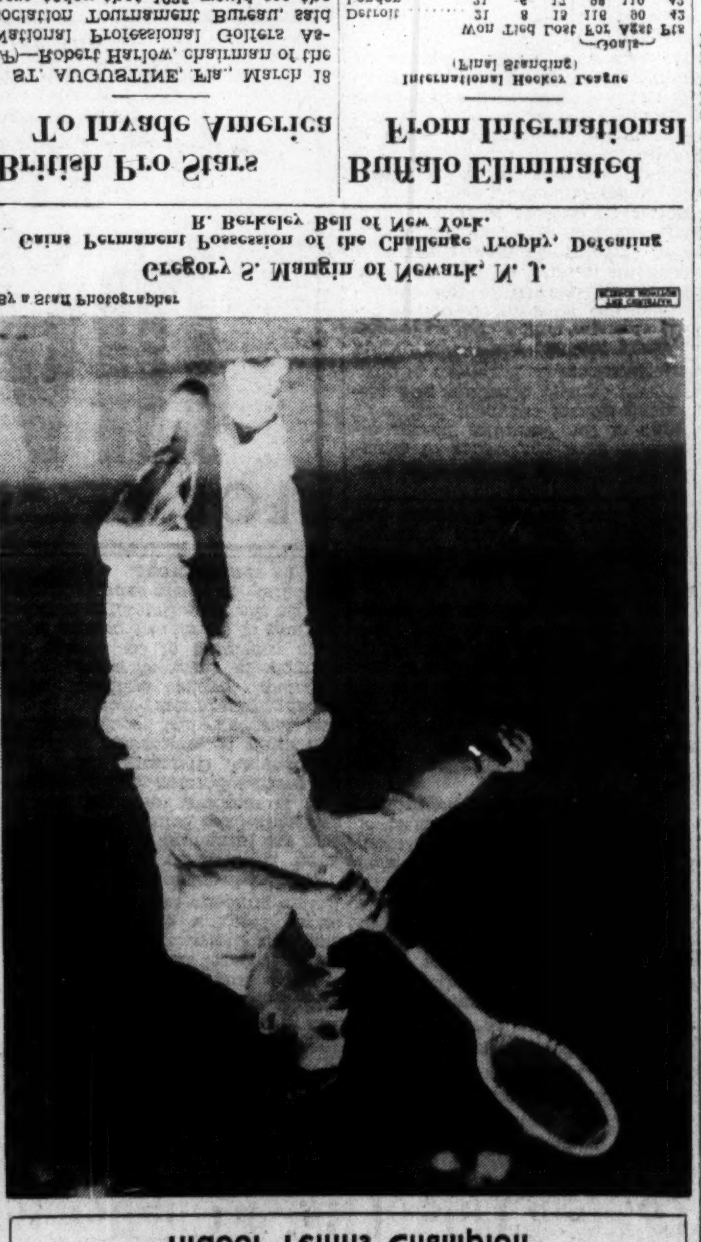

By a Staff Photographer

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J.
Gains Permanent Possession of the Challenge Trophy, Defeating R. Berkeley Bell of New York.

British Pro Stars To Invade America

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Robert Harlow, chairman of the National Professional Golfers Association Tournament Bureau, said here today that 1935 would see the most comprehensive invasion of the United States by British golf stars in the history of the royal and ancient game.

In the vanguard of brilliant foreign players will be Sid Brews of South Africa, who is due to arrive in New York April 24 to begin priming his game for the United States open at Pittsburgh. Brews has won the South African open six times and finished second to Henry Cotton in the British open last year. Brews also copped the French and Dutch crowns in 1934. He won the Belgian open in 1928.

Then there are the members of the British Ryder Cup team come for the Anglo-American matches at Ridgewood, N. J., and a squad of six Japanese golf celebrities expected to arrive on the Pacific coast in May for a tour of the United States.

Also during the year, the usual crop of Canadian, Mexican and other Latin-American stars are expected to put in appearance from time to time.

Tri-State Baseball League Is Organized

The Tri-State Baseball League, successor to the Northeastern League was organized yesterday at a meeting in the Hotel Manger. The new circuit assures New England of last minor league ball in eight cities—Lewiston, Sanford and Portland, Maine; Worcester, Lynn, Lowell, and Lawrence, Mass., and Manchester, N. H.

In attendance at the meeting were Joseph E. Carr, promotional director of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues; Hugh Duffy and John Quinn of the Red Sox; Fred Mitchell of the Braves; Raymond Werre of Worcester; Vic LeCourt of Lowell; Gov. Louis Brann of Maine; Freddy Maguire, former Braves player; Walter "Doc" Gautreau, manager of the Lewiston entry, and others. Both the Red Sox and the Braves will back teams in the new league.

Bill Grimes, Boston sports writer, was elected president and treasurer of the circuit. The remaining officers will be elected at the next meeting, which will be held April 12. The league season is scheduled to open May 15 and close Labor Day.

Win Paddle Tennis Title

GREENWICH, Conn., March 18 (AP)—Charles O'Hearn, former Yale quarterback, and Mrs. Percy S. Fuller, both of Scarsdale, N. Y., won the mixed doubles national championship of the American Paddle Tennis Association here yesterday by defeating Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Couch of the same club, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Mrs. Fuller took the fourhand drives of her opponent with great ease and dexterity. Couch's fourhand drives were a feature of the games and O'Hearn's recoveries also attracted unusual interest.

A. A. U. Basketball Results

By the Associated Press

First Round

Powers (Lehi, Utah) 53, Freed-Hardeman College (Henderson, Tenn.) 40.
Oklahoma Tire and Supply (Tulsa) 31, Stephen F. Austin College (Texas) 30.
Cheyenne (Wyo.) Woodmen 45, Pocatello (Idaho) A. C. 34.
Denver Harkerts (Omaha) 38, Salt Lake Boosters 34 (overtime).

Michigan Swimmers Win

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 18 (AP)—Michigan won its fifth consecutive Western Conference swimming championship Saturday with a total of 59 points in a meet that saw every standing Big Ten record, with one exception, shattered. Illinois finished in second place with 25 points and Iowa trailed closely behind with 24. Other team scores: Ohio State 20, Northwestern 14, Chicago 9, Wisconsin 7, Indiana 4, Minnesota 3.

Canadians Win in Japan

TOKYO, March 18 (Canadian Press)—The Canadian Battleford Millers, senior hockey team opened a Japanese tour yesterday with a 19 to 3 victory over the Nikko Club. The Japanese team was composed mostly of staff members of the Ashio copper mine in the Nikko Mountains.

College Basketball Results

Brooklyn Pharm. 45, Alumni 27.
Harvard 35, Yale 18.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1.

College Track Result

Western R. T. 75 1-3, Ohio Wes. 27 2-3.

College Soccer Result

Pennsylvania 2, Philadelphia C. C. 2.

College Lacrosse Result

Phila. L. C. 10, Swarthmore 9.

Buffalo Eliminated From International

International Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	8	15	116	90	42
London	21	6	17	88	110	42
Cleveland	20	1	23	118	133	40
Syracuse	20	4	20	128	118	40
Buffalo	20	6	18	113	100	40
Windsor	14	7	23	83	112	28

Results March 16

Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1.
London 2, Detroit 1.

Results March 17

Syracuse 13, Cleveland 7.

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Detroit against Syracuse and London against Cleveland was the final order for the International Hockey League playoffs as a stirring windup of the regular season last night left five teams involved in the most complicated series of ties on record with total goals for the season finally determining the order of their going.

The Detroit Olympics and London Tecumsehs, engaging in a pair of pitched battles for first place after London's 2-to-2 tie with Cleveland had left them on even terms, failed to break their deadlock. The O's first scored an amazing 5-to-1 overtime victory, Thursday, only to lose the advantage at London, Saturday, when the Tecs won 2 to 1. On goals, however, Detroit finished first and London second.

The third-place battle ended in a triple tie on points which saw Syracuse and Cleveland earn the two playoff positions in the course of a record-scoring spree in the season's final game last night. The Stars, starting two points behind, won out by a 13-to-7 count. That gave them 128 counters for the season and the seven for the Falcons enabled them to nose out the Buffalo Bisons 118 to 113, after they had failed to win the berth outright in a pair of games with Buffalo.

Cleveland won at Fort Erie 4-3, Thursday, but failed to withstand the Bison offense at home Saturday and took a 5-1 licking that left them all square again.

Syracuse, after "blowing" one chance to gain a favored position by losing 5-4 to the last-place Windsor Bulldogs, Friday, left no doubt about the matter last night. Needing only to win, the Stars rolled up a 4-0 count halfway through the game, stretched it to 8-1 then 10-2 in the third frame, then eased up and let the Falcons rattle home as many goals as they could in the closing minutes to win the disputed playoff post.

Cincinnati Signs Cohen

CINCINNATI, March 18 (AP)—Russell Cohen, credited with doing much to build up football in the South, became head football coach of the University of Cincinnati Saturday. Members of the committee on athletics chose him unanimously. He succeeds Dana M. King, who resigned as head coach but retained his dual office of director of athletics and head of the department of physical education. Cohen comes here from Vanderbilt, where he has been backfield coach for three years under Dan McGugin.

Ireland Wins Rugby Series

EDINBURGH, Scot., March 18 (AP)—Scotland defeated England, 10 to 7, Saturday, and the result is Ireland is the winner of the international Rugby series. Ireland won two of its three games for a total of four points. England and Wales are tied for second place, each having won one game, sharing the points in another and losing the third. Scotland is at the bottom with one win.

Penn State Boxers Win Title

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., March 18 (AP)—Penn State won the eastern intercollegiate boxing championship Saturday night, scoring 21 points to replace Syracuse, team titleholder for the past three years. Western Maryland, the only team which had a chance to beat out the Nittany Lions when Saturday's finals got under way, took second place with 14 points. Syracuse was third with 12.

College Fencing Results

C. C. N. Y. 14½, Salus F. C. 12½.
Columbia 17, Cornell 10.
Harvard 14, Harvard F. C. 13.
Illinois 12, Purdue 5.
Lafayette 11, Temple 6.
M. I. T. 11, Rutgers 6.
New York A. C. 18, Annapolis 9.
Princeton 9, Yale 8.

Hines and Taller Win

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Jimmy Hines and Tommy Taller of New York yesterday won the national amateur-professional four-ball golf tournament, defeating Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., and Mike Parco of Buffalo, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round.

College Polo Results

Cornell 23, Essex Troop 8½.
Illinois 22½, Chicago 18½.
Penn M. C. 10½, Squadron C. 7.
West Point 13, Princeton 10.

Amateur Hockey Result

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.

College Waterpolo Result

Columbia 44, Pennsylvania 8.

Wednesday Reaches English Cup Final, Defeating Burnley

BIRMINGHAM, March 18 (AP)—Sheffield Wednesday made sure of a place in the English football cup final by defeating the rugged Burnley eleven of the second division, 3—0 at Villa Park Saturday.

The Wednesday was the aggressor throughout, treating 30,000 spectators to a polished display of the dribbling code. Rimmer put his side ahead in the first half and after resumption scored a second, Palethorpe completing the scoring.

The turf moor side played a strong defensive game, but were unable to do much offensively against its more polished opponents.

Another Game Necessary

Bolton Wanderers and West Bromwich Albion each scored one goal in their English Cup semifinal on the grounds of Leeds United Saturday, and another game will be necessary to decide which team will meet Sheffield Wednesday in the final at Wembley next month.

The northerners had the best of the first half and scored through Walton, playing at center-forward in place of Milsom. After the change of ends W. G. Richardson equalized, and despite some strong attacking by both sides there was no further scoring.

Leading teams in the first division of the English Soccer League continued their drive to the championship with Arsenal defeating Everton at Liverpool 2—0 and Sunderland, at home to Stoke City, winning 4—1.

Sunderland gained a point on Manchester City, which was held to a scoreless draw by the Tottenham Hotspurs.

High scoring was a feature of a number of games, Chelsea ramming home seven goals to defeat Leeds United 7—1. Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Liverpool 5—3.

Blackpool, in the second division, lost a good chance of improving its third-place position, while Brentford and Bolton were idle, by losing to Manchester United 3—2. West Ham United went ahead of the Seasiders in the standings by drawing with Port Vale 2—2.

St. Johnstone Beaten

St. Johnstone and Aberdeen were the only first division Scottish League squads that relinquished points in league encounters. St. Johnstone was beaten 4—1 by Clyde at Glasgow while Aberdeen had to be content with a draw with the lowly Albion Rovers at Pittodrie. The game ended 1—1.

The Rangers overwhelmed Queen of South 5—0 at Ibrox Park while Celtic took the measure of Dunfermline 3—1. The Hearts were successful against Queen's Park 2—1. St. Mirren and Ayr United fighting to retain a place in the first division, drew 3—3 on the former's grounds.

Glentoran defeated Ballymena 3—0 and Larne won 1—0 from Celtic in semifinal games for the Irish cup played Saturday.

In Belfast cup semifinals Linefield defeated Ards 2—1, while Newry Town and Coleraine played a 2—2 draw.

Fishing Bank Rivals Discuss Ocean Races

LUNENBERG, N. S., March 18 (AP)—Two rivals of the fishing banks, Capt. Angus Walters of the champion schooner Bluenose and Capt. Ben Pine of Gloucester's last Gertrude L. Thebaud, will shake hands here today and talk of racing across the ocean.

Even if they cannot agree on such a contest, it is considered likely they will plan to bring the Canadian boat and the American contender together again in a sailing duel off Gloucester for the international fishermen's trophy.

Captain Pine comes to Lunenburg to discuss the proposal for a race from Boston to England in May, a barnstorming tour of the British Isles, a race off the English coast in August, and another ocean contest home from England with the finish line at Halifax.

The Bluenose owners say the decision will hinge on whether or not sufficient prize money can be raised to justify taking the vessel across the Atlantic.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 16

Cleveland (A) 3, New Orleans (SA) 1.
Chicago (A) 5, Chicago (N) 0.
Detroit (A) 15, Philadelphia (N) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 12, Los Angeles (PCL) 11.
Albany (IL) 13, Washington (A) 4.
St. Louis (A) 4, Baltimore (IL) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 3, Cincinnati (N) 1.
Boston (N) 3, New York (A) 2.
St. Louis (N) 6, New York (N) 2.
Philadelphia (A) 4, Boston (A) 1.

March 17

New York (N) 10, St. Louis (N) 2.
Boston (N) 8, New York (A) 4.
Brooklyn (N) 10, Philadelphia (N) 8.
Pittsburgh (N) 7, Los Angeles (PCL) 1.
Chicago (A) 8, Chicago (N) 8.
Boston (A) 3, Philadelphia (A) 0.
Detroit (A) 8, Cincinnati (N) 6.
St. Louis (A) 7, Baltimore (IL) 6.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	6	13	174	131	60
Quebec	23	6	17	137	113	52
Providence	18	12	15	118	127	48
New Haven	14	9	23	119	144	37
Philadelphia	14	2	30	107	151	30

Result March 16

Quebec 2, Philadelphia 0.

Results March 17

Providence 6, Boston 5, overtime.
Quebec 4, New Haven 3.

Helen Jacobs Wins in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, March 18 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion, won the women's singles title of the international tennis tournament yesterday, defeating Mrs. Herbst, 6—1, 6—2. In doubles the Berkeley (Calif.) girl teamed with Elizabeth M. Ryan to defeat Nancy M. Lyle and Evelyn M. Dearman of England, 6—3, 6—4.

Tucker to Lead Amherst Matmen

AMHERST, Mass., March 18 (AP)—Garrett R. Tucker Jr. of Ridgewood, N. J., was reelected captain of the Amherst College wrestling team for next season at a meeting here Saturday. Tucker led this year's team, although a sophomore, and also captained his freshman mat and football teams.

Germany Wins From France

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—Germany beat France, 3 to 1, in soccer football here Saturday before 60,000 persons. The game is played every two years. France won in 1931 and the teams tied in 1933.

College Rifle Results

Annapolis 1403, Geo. Washington 1327.
Columbia 1338, Brooklyn 1308.
West Point 1358, Vermont 1358, Colgate 1156.
Yale 1367, Conn. State 1369.

Anderson Ski Jumps To a World Record

By the Associated Press

Planica, Yugoslavia, March 18

REIDAR ANDERSON bettered all listed records in winning the international ski jump here yesterday with a leap of 95 meters (311.60 feet).

Available records credit Birger Ruud of Norway with the longest previous ski jump—301.76 feet—made in Yugoslavia last year.

Golfers Warned Against Organized Gambling Dangers

AMHERST, Mass., March 18 (AP)—Golfers and greenkeepers were warned last night against the dangers to golf in organized gambling by Jack Mackie, treasurer of the Professional Golfers' Association of America. He spoke at the second annual recreation conference at Massachusetts State College.

"The main danger," he said, "was that golf could not 'hold public confidence and respect if the game is to be dominated, and its players rated and classified by an element in sport that hesitates not at prostituting it on every opportunity to serve its own crooked ends.'"

Referring to what he termed the recent entry of organized gambling into professional golf tournaments, Mackie said "many of our leading professionals have voiced their disgust at having their names used in a way and manner suggestive of the dog and race tracks."

"The friendly bet, he added, helped rather than hindered the game. "But," he asserted, "when the cleanest of all games is used as a medium for common organized gambling, then it is time for all golfers to lift not only their heads but their voices," in condemning it.

Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, urged a stop to "cutting budgets and expenses."

"Build up the club constructively," he said. "The clubs have been hit by the depression, of course, but they can meet the depression by becoming community clubs, open all the year round and having a varied activities program including skeet, skating, skiing, squash, badminton and bridge."

Frank Schoen Is Leading in Singles

A. B. C. Leaders

Five-Man Event

Dick Builders, Cleveland	2888
Schmidt's Garage, Cincinnati	2878
Frazee Funeral Home, Saginaw, Mich.	2844
Employers Mutual, Milwaukee	2838
Nemmer Furniture, Buffalo	2812

Singles

Frank Schoen, Detroit	676
J. Grazlano, Carbondale, Penna.	672
C. Menenberg, Scranton, Penna.	671
J. Ansini, Rochester	663
William Lorman, Edison Park, N. J.	662

Doubles

B. Cook-R. Sethle, Cincinnati	1383
Henry Darga-Leo Dzwonkowski, Detroit	1362
E. Fisher-W. Warren, New York	1356
P. Orzell-C. Grzelak, Rochester	1333
F. Langel-L. Tackus, Cleveland	1330
J. Ripperger-J. McNamara, Brooklyn	1315

All-Events

B. Cook, Cincinnati	1888
G. Kleinwasser, Ann Arbor	1866
D. Galioti, Rochester	1856
C. Menenberg, Scranton	1850
M. Moror, Tarrytown	1844

SYRACUSE, March 18 (AP)—Frank Schoen, of Saginaw, Mich., piled up scores of 220—188—268 yesterday to total 676 and take the individual lead in the American Bowling Congress.

Schoen rolled with the Frazee Funeral Home team in the five-man competition Saturday night, which took third place, with a 2844 total.

Henry Darga and Leo Dzwonkowski, of Detroit, score 365—454—543 in rolling into second place in the doubles, with 1362.

Fourth place in singles went to William Lorman, Edison Park, Ill., who scored 662.

Joe Riepperger and Joe McNamara, Brooklyn, moved into fifth place in the doubles, with 1315.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	6	15	127	108	58
Chicago	25	5	17	114	88	55
Rangers	22	6	19	137	139	50
Detroit	19	7	22	127	114	45

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	30	3	14	152	108	63
Montreal	22	7	18	116	90	51
Canadiens	19	6	22	108	141	44
Americans	12	9	27	100	143	33
St. Louis	11	6	30	83	139	28

Results March 16

Chicago 5, Boston 2.
Toronto 5, Canadiens 1.
Americans 0, Montreal 0.

Results March 17

Chicago 5, Rangers 2.
Detroit 6, Canadiens 2.

N. E. Rifle Matches

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association has announced that the New England sectional intercollegiate rifle team matches are to take place here on April 6. Among the institutions entered are Harvard, M. I. T., United States Military Academy, C. C. N. Y., Bowdoin, Norwich, Connecticut State, the Coast Guard Academy and Yale. About 12 teams are expected. The targets will be at 50 feet and the bull's-eye 15-hundredths of an inch in diameter.

Will Rogers Scores

LOS ANGELES, March 18 (AP)—Will Rogers banged one of the goals that helped the Texas Rangers beat the Riviera polo four Sunday, 10 to 6. The long-hitting Cecil Smith was the big gun in the Texans' attack. He scored seven goals. Alden Roark was the high scorer for the Santa Monica Canyon quartet with five.

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Lehigh University Wrestlers Retain Eastern Mat Title

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—Piling up 23 points in a spectacular finish of the two-day meet, Lehigh University's smooth sailing grappling crew nailed the championship banner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association to its mast Saturday night for the fifth straight year.

Before 3000 fans in the University of Pennsylvania's Palestra, Lehigh continued its supremacy by capturing two of the individual titles as well as leading its nearest rival by six points in the final standings.

The highly-rated Penn State squad, pre-meet favorites to dethrone the Engineers, had to be content with second place. The Nittany Lions, who waded through the preliminary round, chalked up a final total of 17 points, while also taking a pair of the individual crowns.

Princeton's surprising Tigers came through with 14 points for third-place honors, while Yale had 13, Columbia 12, Syracuse 8, Cornell 6, Penn 0, and Harvard minus five.

Even with Lehigh and Penn State in the matter of individual crowns was Columbia, whose Bill Chilvers and Ed King walked off with the 126-pound and light-heavyweight titles.

Lehigh's crown winners were Rudy Ashman, 118-pound flash, and Howell Scobey, heavyweight ace. John Light, among the lightweights, and Howard Johnston, successful defender of the 1934 championship, were state's title winners.

The other two titles were divided between Syracuse and Princeton, with Sam Servitee taking the welterweight championship for the Orange, and Julian Gregory, former 145-pound champion, claiming the 155-pound throne for the Tigers.

Cunningham Betters Another Track Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Glenn V. Cunningham added another world record to his star contributions to the indoor track season on Saturday, when he completely wiped out the 1000-yard record of Harold Cutbill, of 2m. 12s., which has stood since 1922, by running the distance in the Knights of Columbus games at Madison Square Garden, closely pursued by Charles C. Hornbostel, in 2m. 10.1s., with the Oklahoman also far below the old mark, two tenths of a second behind.

Then the Iowan tackled his regular distance in the Columbian mile, and with Gene Venzke, winner in 1931 and 1933, as his chief opponent, won the event for the third year in succession, though well behind his world record of last year. One record an evening was apparently enough.

Hornbostel also came back later in the evening, to win the Casey 600, from a strong field including Milton Sandler, last year's winner, but the time was well below performances in the event in recent years, the time being 1m. 12.7s.

Raymond Sears, Butler College, repeated his last-year victory in the two-mile run, scoring in a halftime finish over John W. Fellows, the United States indoor champion, one fifth of a second behind. Joseph P. McCluskey was also involved in the rush, but weakened a bit toward the finish, and was far behind in the final sprint.

Eulace Peacock, the star all-round athlete of Temple University, was able to hold his supremacy in the broad jump from Jesse Owens, of Ohio State University, but had less fortune in the 60-yard dash, as Ralph Metcalfe nosed him out in the final of the event, after Peacock had tied the world indoor record, 6.2s., in a preliminary heat.

Sullivan and Coffin Win U. S. Squash Title

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—In an all-Philadelphia final, Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin won their third straight United States Squash Racquets Association doubles championship yesterday, defeating Fred Hart and William Slack, 15—12, 15-13, 13-15, 15-8. Slack, a southpaw, turned in a brilliant performance.

Hart and Slack gained the final round by a stunning upset, defeating Donald Strachan, singles champion, and Brandon D. Walsh, 15—8, 15—9, 15—7.

Sullivan and Coffin advanced by defeating David McMullin and William Laise, 15—13, 18—17, 13—15, 15—7.

The losers in the semifinals also were Philadelphians.

College Swimming Results

Brown 52, Boston 24.
Colgate 40, Syracuse 31.
Columbia 39, Pennsylvania 32.
Western Reserve 46, Cincinnati 28.

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Sporting Around the Hub

As THE 1936 United States Olympic winter sports teams march by the reviewing stand at the opening ceremonies in Germany, one trim blue uniform with the national shield will undoubtedly incase the slight figure of Robin Lee, who at that time will be 15 years of age. The foregoing forecast is made on the basis of form shown by this modest young man in the last few years. In 1931 he won the Minnesota men's senior championship; in 1932 he represented the Figure Skating Club of Minneapolis at Montreal at the world championships, taking ninth place, later that same season taking the national junior title. In 1933 he won the midwestern title and last spring placed second in the national senior championship. This year Lee lifted the national senior crown from the head of Roger F. Turner of Boston, who had held this title for seven years. Young Lee will be seen on Friday and Saturday nights of this week at "World's Fair" skating carnival at the Boston Arena.

Robert Campbell of the Boston Athletic Association set a fresh New England A. A. U. indoor record Saturday night in the New England track and field meet at Providence to win the 5000-meter run (15m. 30s) from the title defender, Thomas McDonough, also of the B. A. A. Norman Woolford of the Alpha A. C. just beat Al Hicks of Boston University in the 40-meter dash. The time was 5s. Hicks was defending. The 3000-meter steeplechase was won by Mike Portanova of the B. A. A. in 9m. 44 3-5s; Oscar Sutermeister, another B. A. A. star, found no difficulty in winning the pole vault at 13ft. Douglas Raymond of Boston University just outlasted Richard Pearce of Brown University in winning the 600-meter run in 1m. 25 3-5s. Louis Welch of the B. A. A. carried off the honors in the 1500-meter walk. His time was 6m. 44 3-5s. Boston College won the relay race in 1m. 11 3-5s. McFarlane of Boston College captured the 45-meter hurdles in 6 3-5s. Syren of Brown raced over the 1000-meter course to win in 2m. 40 1-5s. The high jump event resulted in a tie between Carr, Norfolk Y. M. A.; Schwarz of Brown; Nelson and Komich of Northeastern. The height was 6ft.

Roberta Winton of the Boston Swimming Club was awarded the Maxwell J. Pearson trophy as the outstanding performer of the all-women's track and field meet of the Atlanta Athletic Club in the East Boston High School gymnasium Saturday night. Miss Winton established a New England A. A. A. U. record in the basketball throw of 91 feet. The previous best throw was 88 feet held by Rena MacDonald of the Alpha Club. Miss Winton placed second in the N. E. A. A. A. U. 200-meter dash, which was won by Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A., in 29.8s. Miss MacDonald captured the N. E. A. A. A. U. shotput event with a toss of 38ft. 6½in. Louise Stokes of Onteora Club leaped 4ft. 11in. to win the N. E. A. A. A. U. running high jump.

Lynn Y. M. C. A. won the two-state Massachusetts and Rhode Island track and field championship for the first time in more than 10 years Saturday night, defeating the Boston Y. M. C. A., the defending champions, by a wide margin. Lynn Y scored 34 points; Boston 19½, Brockton 18½, Lawrence 17½, Salem 12½, Pawtucket 5, Newton 3, and Cambridge 1.

Massachusetts Technology golfers, under the direction of John Cowan, professional at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, plan their first practice this week. The Engineers have four matches scheduled, against Worcester Tech, here April 24; Tufts at Medford, May 1; Bowdoin at Bowdoin, May 4, and Colby, here, April 8. Matches against Amherst, Brown and Boston College are tentative. Coach Cowan has at least four veterans this season. They are Robert F. Flood '35 of New Rochelle, N. Y., captain; Herbert P. Goodwin '36 of Melrose, Edward F. Everett Jr. '36 of Brookline, Penna., and Rudolph J. Ozol '36 of Boston.

Boston University's football candidates will journey out to Riverside today to draw their equipment for spring training. Coach Pat Hanley will give a short talk this afternoon, and tomorrow the boys will start a six-week practice schedule.

The first Marathon run in the Greater Boston district is scheduled for next Saturday afternoon. The North Medford Club is sponsoring the 20-mile road race and has about 60 entries in hand.

Massachusetts sharpshooters carried on the Tri-State rifle team title over the week end. The Bay State Rifle League defeated the Rhode Island and Connecticut associations in the deciding match at the East Armory, Boston. Massachusetts scored 1830 points, Rhode Island 1776 and Connecticut 1763.

The Badminton and Tennis Club of Boston journeyed to Garden City, N. Y., over the week end and made a clean sweep of all its matches over the Garden City Casino badminton team at the Cherry Valley School Gymnasium, 6 to 0. About 500 spectators saw the downfall of the Casino players, who have held the metropolitan championship for the past five years. The results: Singles—M. Stanley Houghton defeated Mills Baker, 15—10, 15—8; C. R. Hutchinson defeated Donald C. Vaughan Jr., 15—10, 15—6. Doubles—Houghton and Hutchinson defeated Mills and Elliott Baker, 17—15, 15—6; Donald and Philip Richardson defeated H. S. Gorges and R. T. Townsend, 15—6, 15—8; Gardner Sutton and Morton Smith defeated Vaughan and C. P. Goodhue, 7—15, 15—5, 17—14.

The date for the second annual women's New England indoor tennis championships at the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, Mass., announced in this column on Saturday, should have read March 25 instead of April 25.

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CANADA

Machine Solves Problems Where Figures Fail

Differential analyzer with whirring of gears may give solution why the old furnace doesn't give the heat it should for fuel used.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Have you any differential equations lying around the place awaiting a more favorable time for their solving? Well, here's your chance, for the newly constructed differential analyzer, of the Moore school of electrical engineering, University of Pennsylvania, offers its services on any mathematical problem, the harder the better, and guarantees an absolute answer to be achieved through the meshing of its multiple gears of various sizes.

So accurate is this marvelously wrought machine that it can solve equations which even the most advanced mathematician might find too difficult, as well as problems which cannot be fully expressed in figures, but must be put forth in curves, the answer being drawn in like manner.

Constructed here at the Moore school upon the same principles which Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, used in his invention which he built there in 1932, this machine is capable of vastly more complicated uses, for it has 10 gears, in contradistinction to the four of the orginal.

Curve Gives the Answer

With approximately 75,000 parts, and some 1000 bearings, the supercalculating machine weighs some three tons, is about 28 feet long, six feet wide and 3½ feet high. Its cost was approximately $50,000.

To operate the machine, the various factors of the problem under consideration are put into the integrators, of which there are 10, any number of which may be used at one time. These integrators, or gears, are meshed and through the ratio of large gears to small, with varying speed imparted by means of a torque amplifier, the proper answer is reached in the form of a graph or curve, traced by a mechanical pencil.

"Although I hesitate to forecast the future," Dr. Charles DeV. Fawcett of the Moore school said in explaining the uses of the machine, "I am convinced this machine has extraordinary possibilities for good. It will be of use in the commonest ways.

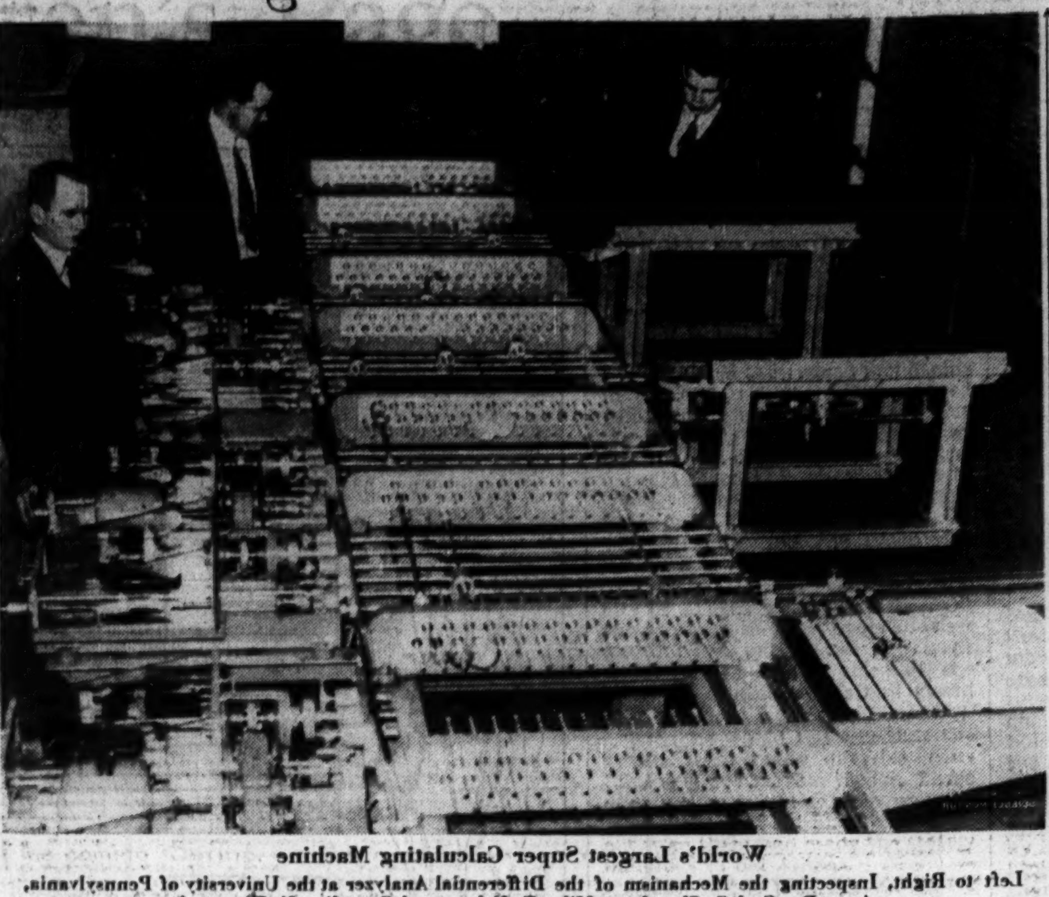
Acts Where Figures Fail

"Since there are many problems in industry which either cannot be stated in numerical form and thus cannot be solved numerically, or which would require so long to solve that the cost of hiring mathematicians would be prohibitive, this machine will be of untold assistance.

"It can solve these complicated and difficult problems, at the same time replacing guess work or the trial and error method with dependable formulas for the making of all sorts of materials, the construction and operation of machines, instruments, etc.

"It is known, for instance, that heating furnaces and boilers are far from 100 per cent efficient. Yet there are so many factors involved, so many variables encountered in the burning of fuel, that the problem becomes a complex one. This machine may solve these problems and show, perhaps, in what way the furnace or boiler might be redesigned to add 5 or 10 per cent to its efficiency."

Mr. I. A. Travis, instructor at the Moore school, designed the machine and worked with Dr. Fawcett in the supervision of its construction.



World's Largest Super Calculating Machine

Left to Right, Inspecting the Mechanism of the Differential Analyzer at the University of Pennsylvania, Are—Dr. Carl C. Chambers, Miles E. Nelson and Cornelius N. Weygandt.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, March 24

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 40.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.
Springfield—Christian Science Society, 11 a. m., KWTC, 560kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Roosevelt Scans Filipino Plan

Liberty League Backs Utilities

Lumbermen Seek British Trade

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—In the midst of many domestic preoccupations, world affairs came to the Washington door step with a rush today. First was the unilateral scrapping of the Versailles Treaty, and with it the special German-American Treaty. The British protest raised the question—for the moment dismissed—of American protest.

But next in line was Senator Manuel Quezon with the prickly Philippine problem, which essentially is the question of American persistence or withdrawal in the western Pacific. Tied to the German problem by the question of Japan and its freer hand in Asia where European events tend, this whole situation set the State Department at work and while it seemed to increase isolationist sentiments, increased alertness.

Domestically, things were more promising, with the passage of the work relief bill declared to be imminent, business said to be 30 per cent improved, and Harry Hopkins on the warpath after Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, with reprisals from Governor Davey. The Washington picture, therefore, is crowded and kaleidoscopic. The holding company bill is still a major legislative job, NRA is still on the griddle, and the bonus bill is marching through Congress.

Philippine Fate: Bearing a complete text of the Constitution under which the Philippine Islands hope to achiev independence, Senator Manuel Quezon and a delegation of islanders plpaced their territory's future in President Roosevelt's hands today.

But whether the Constitution they bear will ever be the vehicle of Philippine independence was more in the dark than ever, following a fortnight of discussions between Administration officials and Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy. Nominally the islanders and Washington are proceeding to gether to work out the transition commonwealth period which is to precede independence, as outlined in the Tydings-McDuffie law.

Behind the scenes, however, there continues a good measure of doubt. As the economic and political consequences of independence are more graphically understood the fervent desire for freedom which the islanders built up during the decades of American rule seems somewhat to decline. Nevertheless, suggestions that dominion status or modified independence be sought, are still spurned by Filipino leaders. They are not yet ready for compromise.

President Roosevelt is prepared to wait. And, while he is sympathetic to the stark economic facts which seemingly doom the Philippines to trade strangulation if the American markets are cut off, it is unlikely if he will heed the pleas of Senator Quezon and agree to modifications of tariff provisions in the existing law. These very provisions are the factors leading the islanders to reconsider their zeal for full independence, and in the shape of warnings are expected to prepare for a modified status in the next few years, the nature of which is yet undetermined.

After the visit of the Quezon group, and of Governor Murphy, the Tydings committee, which visited the islands in December, will report its findings, probably open up the whole question of Philippine future, and point toward co-operation between Filipinos and Americans to improve the admittedly unsatisfactory solution which complete independence plus American tariff penalties offers.

And Philippine Table: One White House denizen, acutely conscious of the gigantic and remarkable but somewhat bizarre round table which Philippine zeal deposited a few months ago in the White House offices lobby, suggested today that Senator Quezon be urged to leave his Constitution here and take his table back with him.

Scarcely a visitor has not barked his shins on one of the bellicose water buffalo heads which protrude deceptively from beneath this table, made by convict labor in a Philippine prison. And the White House steam heat has already shot a network of cracks across the 10-foot surface of the table. Altogether, the table is very much of a white elephant.

But it is doubtful if Senator Quezon can act. The table came from General Aguinaldo, now on the outs with dominant Philippine parties. And to get it out of the White House—which has been remodeled since its arrival—will require removal of the outside door and door frames.

Indeed, the table is proving to be about as difficult a possession as the islands themselves have been.

Holding Companies: The American Liberty League came to the assistance of the embattled utilities of the country, devoting its regular Monday statement this week to an extensive attack on the bill for abolition of utility holding companies.

While contributing nothing new to the array of arguments already fully marshaled on both sides of the bitterly fought issue it did strengthen the utility cause by putting behind it the prestige of an organization which claims an impartial attitude toward the present Administration and has on two occasions taken sides with Mr. Roosevelt.

So far the utilities and utility investors have had to fight their own battle. Utility executives and the American Federation of Utility Investors have almost alone carried the burden of opposing the bill in Congress and mobilizing investors throughout the country.

The Liberty League statement declared the bill a "most disturbing threat to record," and a measure which, regardless of immediate intentions, would "result ultimately in government operation of utilities." It claimed that what abuses had existed in utility holding companies had been remedied; that it typifies in part "misguided zeal for reform of practices already outlawed"; that some $10,000,000,000 in utility operation company securities would be jeopardized; that operating companies could no longer secure adequate capital, and that such drastic regulations would be applied to operating companies that their continued existence as private enterprises would become impossible."

Inside Ottawa Pact: American lumber producers today sought to convert the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada—hearings on which began this morning—into a lever to obtain entry for American lumber into British Empire markets.

No prospective concession in return was suggested, and those industries anxious to continue or heighten tariff barriers against Canada have not yet been heard.

The lumbermen, led by former Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington, and Wilson Compton, of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, urged:

"That the Government of the United States seek the co-operation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada in securing promptly the abandonment in the lumber markets of the British Empire of discriminations in favor of Canadian lumber in tariff quotas or in other forms, so that lumber exported from the United States and lumber exported from Canada into the world markets may compete on equal terms and without discrimination."

Authorities here charged with negotiating the Canadian agreement see great potentialities. The lumber concession alone would greatly benefit the American industry. But they are not so clear on what may be offered in return. They realize that the agreement, like the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, depends in considerable measure on Canadian politics as well as American and until the situation in Ottawa is a bit more clear, they are prepared to mark time.

March Picnic: The Roosevelts celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary yesterday with their first picnic of the season.

They rolled out of the city in a White House car to an estate overlooking the Potomac near Great Falls, now occupied by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, where with his permission they spread their lunch on the grass. Out of the hampers came cold capon, stuffed eggs, salad, chocolate ice cream and cake.

Mrs. Roosevelt pronounced the picnic a success but admitted that the strong March wind wrought havoc with the paper plates and napkins until each was weighted down with something heavy.

The picnickers included the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. John Boettiger and Mr. Boettiger, and their grandchildren, "Sistie" and "Buzzie."

Business Women's Week: Commending the 60,000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women for their part in furthering recovery, President Roosevelt formally opened the annual observance of National Business Women's Week with the following note to Mrs. Geline Macdonald Bowman, national president:

"In shaping the structures of contemporary life, the business and professional women of the nation have played a significant role. Today their abilities and qualifications enable them to help greatly in the integration of wholesome and sound endeavors.

"Confronted with distinctive problems, and combating also the common perplexities that have challenged our resourcefulness, business women have responded with admirable courage. They have displayed vigor and insight in furthering practical economic recovery and correcting maladjustments.

"I am confident that the observance of national business women's week, March 17 to 23, will serve as a means of strengthening the many salutary forces now operating to promote the well-being of our people."

Governor of Texas Opens Vice Crusade

AUSTIN, Texas, March 18 (AP)—Texas saloons and gambling houses either were closed last night or their owners were "doing business as usual" with trepidation as Gov. James V. Allred pressed a state-wide drive against such establishments.

Any opinions that the campaign would be short-lived was shattered when Texas Rangers, aided by city and county officers, raided five more resorts of the Texas capitol.

The first raid was made here Thursday night and activities later were extended to Galveston and Houston. Houses in San Antonio and other cities shut down.

National Power & Light

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—National Power & Light Company reports a balance before dividends for 1934 of $5,510,579. Its net equity in income of subsidiaries, however, declined to $7,797,761. Dividends paid during 1934 amounted to $6,043,138.

Stamp Collectors Ponder Deflation Of Farley Issues

Engraving Bureau Defends Duplicates as Best Possible Copies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16—Philatelists who bought copies of Postmaster General James A. Farley's gift stamps yesterday in enormous quantities were not sure today that they had deflated the value of the official souvenir sheets which to some dealers still stand out like a diamond in a handful of rhinestones.

The Postoffice Department sold $529,838 worth of the specially printed ungummed and unperforated stamps yesterday to dealers and collectors in every state of the Union, breaking all previous records for first-day sales.

Immediately some of the experts went to work with magnifying glasses to compare the stamps they had bought with samples from Mr. Farley's gift sheets. Any difference is likely to be instrumental in maintaining the unusual value now reported to be placed on the sheets which the Postmaster General gave to his friends.

Michael L. Eidsness Jr., former superintendent of the stamp division of the Post Office Department and now editor of Stamps magazine, was one of those who predicted that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing could not duplicate the Farley stamps. He announced that his surmise had been borne out.

"An amateur with only a slight acquaintance with colors in stamps could tell that the one edition is not a faithful copy of the other," said Mr. Eidsness, pointing out varying shades of the first-run stamps and those sold yesterday. His judgment was confirmed by others who held that the Farley sheets would be listed as separate varieties in stamps catalogues of the future.

Post office and bureau of engraving officials defended the copies as the nearest to duplicates that it is possible to produce. The same plates were used and collectors ought to be satisfied, they declared.

Hundred dollar bills changed hands with rapidity at yesterday's sale. Buyers, both men and women, were businesslike. One dealer bought $12,000 worth. Schoolboys who collect stamps just for fun were scarce. The stamps were sold both in full sheets and in blocks of four. Issues included were the 10 National Park stamps, Little America, Mothers' Day, Century of Progress, Wisconsin Tercentenary and the 16-cent combination air mail and special delivery.

Special tables were set up where collectors could put paste on their newly acquired ungummed stamps and stick them on an envelope in time to catch the first day cancelation, which is so highly prized among philatelists. A number of dealers from New York, Boston, Detroit and other cities rented special rooms in hotels where corps of clerks cut and pasted the new stamps.

Act for Kansas Relief Appropriates $775,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—A $775,000 appropriation bill to pay the Kansas share of relief expenses for the next two years was approved by both branches of the State legislature and signed by Gov. Alfred M. Landon. Bills enabling municipalities to issue bonds and to increase the poor-fund levy to ⅝ of a mill in cases of need, were also passed, and approved by the Governor. It was estimated that the enabling acts could raise about $3,000,000 annually.

The past year the Federal Government advanced about $30,000,000 for relief in Kansas, according to John Stutz, State director of the FERA. The State, through its county relief system, put up about $6,000,000.

'Monopoly Powers' Indicted In Wallace Plea for United Action Against 'Common Foe'

Present Task Is to Advance From Denied Plenty to Balanced Abundance, He Said in Speech Before Foreign Policy Association

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 16—A strong indictment of "monopolistic powers" and "those individuals who oppose every effort, however gradual, to convert an economy of scarcity into an economy of balanced abundance," featured an address by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the annual meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here today. At the same time Mr. Wallace called for a united attack upon "the economies of scarcity," declaring that was "our common foe."

"There are no words of condemnation too strong for it," he said. "It denies us everything the modern world is capable of yielding. It keeps physical comforts out of the hands of millions and cramps and stultifies the spirit of us all.

"I know there are many industrialists, just as there are farmers and laborers, who detest the economies of scarcity as whole-heartedly as I do. I am convinced that the great majority in this country share these feelings. But our present task is to advance, surely and fairly, from a system of denied plenty to a system of balanced abundance. . . . The problem is largely one of spirit—a spirit ready to grapple with the hardest kind of everyday facts."

Mr. Wallace held that the forces which are abusing governmental monopolistic powers and the "striving of individuals," groups and regions for a larger share than the economy can actually offer them, the clash of groups in racial conflict, the noise of the demagogue abroad in the land, are the forces which are dividing the nation.

"If they remain dominant long enough they must result in disintegration and chaos," he asserted.

The Secretary of Agriculture held that the American political and economic system "today seems to be awaiting the outcome of a race between certain dividing and certain unifying forces." The dividing forces have in recent years, he said, "been dominant most of the time." To the evil effects these will cause, if persisted in, he added a third consequence—dictatorship.

Mr. Wallace attributed this warfare to "competitive capitalism," the history of which he reviewed briefly, saying that whereas there are 300,000 nonfinancial corporations in this country, "the 200 largest owned 56 per cent of all corporate wealth" by 1932.

"When one economic group profits from the use of governmental powers, the remaining groups can hardly be expected to sit idly by," he continued. "Certainly not when they see that the favored group's new powers bear unfairly upon them. In self-defense, if for no other reason, they must demand comparable governmental powers."

Agriculture did not have such comparable powers until 1935, he said, when the National Industrial Recovery Act for Industry and Labor and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for Agriculture were set up.

"Labor leaders must come to see when there is a point beyond which labor cannot go in raising wages and reducing hours," he continued. "Farm leaders must come to see there is a point beyond which farmers cannot go in reducing acreage and reducing prices. Business leaders must come to see that the common people will not stand for curtailment of production to two-thirds factory capacity in order to secure abnormal profits, when, by running the factories to full capacity, the business will give normal profits."

Texas Plans to Retire Jobless Relief Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—It will require $4,500,000 to retire maturing Texas unemployment relief bon is during the forthcoming biennium, 1935-37, according to Charles Lockhart, state treasurer. This estimate is based on maturity and interest payments on $16,500,000 relief bonds already sold out of the State's $20,000,000 issue authorized by constitutional amendment.

A schedule planned by the Treasury Department contemplates formation of a sinking fund in the 1935-37 biennium for payment of $3,422,000 principal and $1,062,153 interest.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Sapphire's Happy Choice

A True Story of Colorado Bluebirds

By Irma R. Mayer

CHAPTER ONE

"HOW I wish the bluebirds would hurry up and come," thought Jack Jenkins one day in the early part of March. He stood at his bedroom window, looking out, first, at the blue Colorado sky, and then with rightful pride at the bird house and feeder that he had built. The boy's large brown eyes took on a dreamy look as he gazed at the distant mountains and then looked back again at the bird house.

As Jack stood there he thought again of the hours he had spent that winter when he had modeled the bird house after the log cabin home of his hero, Abraham Lincoln. All during the gray months of December and January he had sat at his bench in Manual Training Class and worked. If the days were gray, nevertheless, his thoughts were gay.

As he cut his half-inch thick "logs" to a seven-inch length from the sticks taken from the willow tree he had whistled the short song of the bluebird—because it was for this colorful bird that he wanted his house, and for no other. He had made the foundation of wood; but carved it with his jack-knife to represent tiny bricks.

An Inviting Home

He remembered that with each brick traced, he had thought how the house would look when complete. And now it was complete. His eyes noted carefully all the details. There was the waterproof roof—made first of a layer of corrugated pasteboard, then topped with thin boards of wood. The painted windows, a carved chimney, and a columned and roofed front porch gave it an inviting air.

"Lincoln loved birds, too," the boy was thinking smilingly to himself as his eyes took in the doorway—shaped to just the right size for a bluebird to enter. "He would like it, I believe, if he thought a boy, away off here in nineteen thirty-five had copied his house for a bird family."

"It must be a pretty fair house, anyway, since it won a five-dollar prize," his thoughts raced on.

"At least I don't think I could have found a better location for the bird house. I'm glad I thought of driving in my two-by-four post in the center of the rose bed. My, how pretty a bluebird family would look if it were there in June, perched above the deep pink Premier roses.

"Oo-oo-oo!" Suddenly Jack whistled through his teeth and drew in his breath sharply. There before his eyes was the pleasantest sight he had ever seen. The first flock of bluebirds had arrived and settled by the hundreds in the branches of the catalpa and cottonwood trees out there in the yard.

He knew that these early birds would not linger long—a couple of days at the most—unless they should decide to make a permanent home here. So he watched the flock with anxious eyes. In twos and threes they flew away. They appeared rather more black or brownish, now, when they were flying between him and the sun, than the beautiful bright blue which they actually were. Or maybe they appeared off-color because when bluebirds get wet they appear black or brownish and Jack's eyes seemed to be watering, somehow. Suddenly the boy felt dreadfully lonely. It looked as if the last bird had departed for the mountains or some place farther north.

Jack Hangs Out a Sign

Jack again gazed thoughtfully at his bird house. He did so want to attract a tenant to it — he had it. He had read somewhere that birds like beef suet. How glad he was that it was Saturday and he didn't have to go to school! He hurried into his sheep-lined lumber jacket and rushed to the butcher's.

"Mr. Jensen, please, have you any beef suet?" he called when he got there.

Mr. Jensen, the large good-natured clerk, smiled understandingly at him from behind the counter. "The bluebirds must have come, Jack," he remarked, as he handed him a liberal chunk of fat.

Jack took time only to call back over his shoulder, "Come, and gone, too," as his swift legs carried him back again to the bird house.

His fingers seemed all thumbs when he tried to tack the suet onto an evergreen branch at the back of the "log cabin."

This was his "FOR RENT" sign, and how he hoped it would draw a response from some "gentle and refined" family. He was careful to secure the suet with a nail so that no hungry squirrel could grab it away.

The next day was March the twelfth and Jack awoke, wondering why he felt so expectant. Then his hopes faded as he remembered that all the bluebirds had gone away.

He jumped out of bed and ran to the window to look at the thermometer hanging there. It had dropped to zero. It was the coldest March that Colorado had known for many years. But the sky was a clear blue—and—Jack rubbed his eyes.

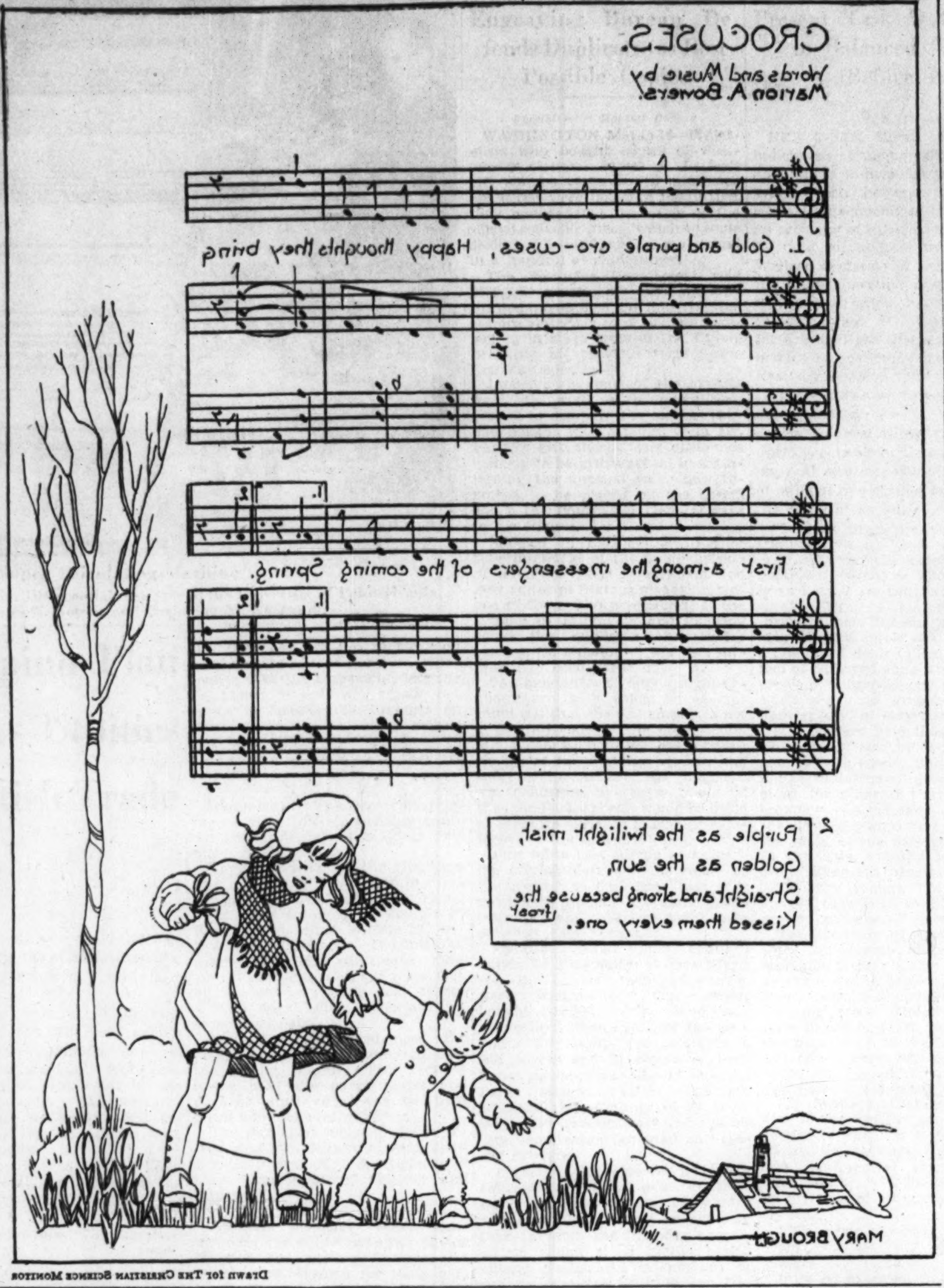
There was a speck of the sky, or was it a large-sized sapphire perched at the tiny door of his Lincoln house? Then he pricked up his ears. Listen.

Unmistakably there was the low, sweet chuckle of a bluebird, sounding just as cheerful as if there was no such thing as "weather conditions." Jack imagined he could hear words in the song,

"Toowit, toowit, toowee,
Sapphire chuckles with much glee.
It's as cold as it can be,
But that doesn't bother me."

So a gem of a bird had come. A sapphire. And even though the day brought many pleasant things — as the boy crawled into bed that night the gift he remembered most was the bluebird's gift of himself. His last thought as he dropped off to sleep was, "If he only stays, I'll call him Sapphire."

(To be continued next Monday)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Little Girl in Ancient Greece

LYDIA was an olive-complexioned, brown-eyed little girl. She lived in Greece, a republic on the lower extremity of the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe. From her bedroom window she could see the rugged mountains in the distance, their snow-topped peaks rising up into the clear blue sky and bright sunshine. Near by was the restless Mediterranean Sea.

Lydia loved the sea. She liked to compare the colors of the blue water with the blue lavender light the sun made on the mountains when it was setting.

Sometimes Lydia went into the city of Athens with her father. On the way into the city, Lydia's father would point out to her the large white gashes in the sides of the great mountains that stand guard over the city.

Then he would tell her that the gashes were really quarries, containing great marble blocks. These quarries, he would explain proudly, were very, very old and the marble cut from them had made the stately buildings of old Athens.

Lydia knew that people came from all over the world to Athens, to see the Acropolis, the ancient citadel of Greece. She always enjoyed the ascent to the top, along the outside of the rock, passing Theseum, the beautiful Greek temple. She could see the ancient Sacred Way and the platform on which the magnificent statue of Apollo once stood. From the western end of the Acropolis, Lydia could see the bay with its deep blue waters. All about there was so much of historical interest that Lydia disliked to have to leave her beloved Acropolis and the Parthenon. She loved to watch the sunset turn the golden marble into a rainbow of colors.

Back again in the streets of Athens, she enjoyed watching the hundreds of little donkeys busily plodding along, through the crowded streets. She saw the Evzones, the Presidential Guard, in their starched and pleated kilts, and their white tights. She knew that their costume was copied from that of the old-time mountaineers from the slopes of Mount Parnassus. The attendants of the Greek King wore this same Evzone costume as their official uniform. The gay jackets of red or blue velvet, braided with gold, were very colorful. The turned-up shoes, with pompons of bright worsted and a sports hat of felt, with a tassel, completed the costumes.

Lydia's father worked in an olive orchard. Olive orchards have been scattered over Greece for hundreds and hundreds of years. Walls have been built on the steep, rugged mountain sides, to provide a root hold for the olive trees.

The Greek people use quantities of olives as their food, and Lydia's mother always had them on the dinner table. She used olive oil for her cooking, too.

There was always a jar of sweet honey on the table. Lydia's brother worked at the beehives that produced the famous Hymettus Honey. Nectar from the thyme, a flower that grows abundantly on the mountains near Athens, is gathered by the bees. For twenty centuries the bees have labored, producing this sweet and excellent honey. Lydia's brother was proud that he could help in carrying on the tradition.

Lydia was very happy in her home in Greece. Often she would sit by her window, with a piece of embroidery. Lydia's mother always spun and wove cotton, which made strong clothes for all the family. Then she and Lydia made lovely designs on the cloth and embroidered it in many beautiful colors.

In ancient Greece, all the women were skilled for their handicraft. Lydia was proud of her needlework, and of the fact that she was carrying on a tradition associated with the ancient goddess Athena.

Athena was the mythical Goddess of Wisdom and of Needlework, and she was held in high esteem. The thought of her had helped Lydia and her mother as they worked on the beautiful pieces. Lydia was proud when some of her embroidery was sold in one of the little art shops. She brought a lovely pottery jug for her mother to show her appreciation for the embroidery lessons.

March Acrostic

Month of
Antic winds and hares,
Roaring like a lion wild,
Changing soon to lambkin mild,
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A Choctaw Nurse

WHEN Aunt Betsy came to care for my father's house and me, I was so small and she was so much all my childhood's world that I seem to remember the morning—and Aunt Betsy; the sunrise—and Aunt Betsy; and the sunset—and Aunt Betsy.

Her costume was always the same, and Aunt Betsy's body and her clothes seemed to be one. Her wide skirt met the ground and her basque fitted her square body gently. In the summer she wore a red or blue bandana tied by the corners under her chin. In the winter her headdress was a colored woolen shawl worn in the same fashion.

Garden Days

In the springtime she took me with her to the garden, where I watched while she planted her seeds, set her plants, and hoed the rows, up and down, up and down. She gathered the spicy sage and sweet marjorum for seasoning the winter's grinding of sausage.

She fitted into each season as a part of it, but she belonged especially to the autumn. I played near her in the early fall days while she stood at the Tafulla mortar and beat white corn with a wooden pestle to make Indian Tafulla for our food in the cold winter days.

She beat the corn over and over, fanning out the chaff in the shovel-like basket which she had made from the cane bark gathered from the river banks. When it was free from chaff and clean she poured it into bags and hung it from the kitchen rafters along with the sage and red peppers; the thyme and rings of yellow dried pumpkin.

Winter Tasks

I see her as she stood in October days under the big oak in the back yard dipping red-brown lye from the ash hoppers and pouring the gaudy stream into the big kettles of fat to make the annual supply of soap for our household.

When the days grew colder and the work outside was finished, she sat by the fireside, knitting socks and nubias, as our head scarves were called, of colorful yarns, or making lindsey-wool dresses for me, while I sat on a stool by her side and listened attentively while she taught me, with patient repetition, the language of the Choctaws. I can close my eyes and again feel myself tucked into bed and sung to sleep with Aunt Betsy's Choctaw lullabys.

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Stories of Our Language

A LONG time ago there were not any British Isles. England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales were part of the continent of Europe. Thousands of years ago the people of western Europe were what we call Iberians.

Then came a group of people known as Celts. After all these centuries the Celts' language still lives in parts of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man and a section of France called Brittany.

Caesar, a Roman, conquered Britain half a century before Jesus was born, and for four hundred years the country was part of the Roman Empire. There are roads and forts in Britain today that remind us of what happened there almost two thousand years ago. The Romans brought in Latin words, such as our "street" from their "stratum" and our "wall" from their "vallum." When you study Latin you will find many of our words that show a Latin background, or derivation.

Land of the Angles

Then came Teutonic tribes, after the Roman Empire crumbled, as any nation must that depends entirely on force. Three famous Teutonic tribes from Europe were the Angles, Jutes and Saxons. It was from the Angles that England got its name. England was called Angle-terre, then Engel-terre and finally England. "Terre" means land, so England really means "land of the Angles."

Now you see, in addition to Celtic words, there were really Latin and Teutonic words. About 800 A. D. (this anno dominie, or year of our Lord), the Danes invaded England. They belonged to the Scandinavian group of the Low German branch of the Teutonic race. So Danish words became a part of the language English-speaking peoples use today.

Some of the Norsemen or "North" men from Scandinavia had setttled in northern France. They called the section Normandy. The Duke of Normandy conquered England in 1066, and naturally they brought over many words they had adopted from the French. So today we have many words of French influence in our family language. Then when the English went on the Crusades to the Holy Land they brought back Arabic words.

Languages that Grow

We must remember that languages are still growing. As new things are invented we have to make new sounds, or words to fit them. You like to read stories of boys and girls who lived a long time ago.

Think of the words you use frequently which they did not know, such words as automobile, motor, radio and telephone. Languages all over the world are changing all the time. That is one reason why the study of languages is so much fun.

Ruth Slenczynski

A Child Who Makes Music a Game

RUTH SLENCZYNSKI prefers playing the piano to playing with dolls. But she does not think that very strange. Dolls are all right, of course. All toys are fun. And it's just as easy to have a piano for a toy as a doll. At least that is how Ruth feels.

She makes a game of her practicing—making up stories about each composition as she goes along. She thinks of herself as a perfectly normal little girl, and her only complaint is that she is not allowed to practice enough.

Ruth is now touring the United States giving concerts and recitals in large halls before thousands of people. She is only 10 years old, and has been playing the piano since she was a wee tot hardly able to walk. When her parents found that she had unusual ability, they were very careful to see that she lived the natural life of a child while she developed her musical gift.

Ruth is very much like other little girls her age. She likes to play games, enjoys conundrums, comic strips, playing with her two sisters, and reading. She has apple cheeks and her hands are as plump and pudgy as a baby's. But when she sits before a piano those fat fingers seem to stretch inches and powerful muscles suddenly appear in her wrist and forearm.

Although first of all interested in her music, Ruth is familiar with many famous plays and likes to go to the theater. She talks readily on Shakespeare. "The Taming of the Shrew" is her favorite Shakespeare play. She likes "Romeo and Juliet," but says it is much too sad.

The young pianist is quite at home with people much older than herself, but admits frankly that she would rather play with girls her own age than sit around talking to grown-ups.

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The Home Forum

Australia in Fiction

I HAVE a map of Australia propped in front of me (I wish it were larger), and close by it a copy of Henry Handel Richardson's *Ultima Thule*. The presence of the map means that Australia is more a name to me than a continent—terra incognita as well as ultima thule. It means that, even with so realistic a novel as this at hand, I need a map in order to translate place names into substantiality.

Perhaps I am not much less informed in this respect than the bulk of my countrymen. What little the majority of us know about Australia is a faint residue from the days when we studied geography. ("The greater part of the interior of Australia is yet unexplored. It probably consists mainly of a low desert plain." What a feeling of mystery and other-worldness that produced in us as we read it!) In more recent years came news of the Anzacs, and later some distant political and economic reverberations; and, ever since the World War, a small trickle of novels by Australian writers.

Before that time fiction of Australia and by Australians appeared but rarely on American book lists. Some of Louis Becke's romances were published here, and read by a public that did not even associate the author of those South Sea tales with Australia.

I CAN RECALL from still farther back in my childhood memories of a ragged book called *The Australian Bush-Boy*, by what hand I know not, for our battered copy has been lost and the title appears in no library catalogue that I can find. *Robbery Under Arms*, a story of the bush rangers, by Rolf Boldrewood (Thomas Alexander Browne) became a boys' classic. Another, more substantial work, long-neglected though now available in *Everyman's Library* and in *World's Classics*, is *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, by Henry Kingsley, brother of the more famous Charles. This does not qualify as a novel by an Australian, but it was written from first-hand knowledge by a young Englishman returning from the Australian gold fields in the 1850's.

Marcus Clarke, author of *For the Term of His Natural Life*, published here but now out of print; Henry Lawson, creator of character-sketches in Bret Harte style—not published here; Mrs. Æneas Gunn, who wrote *We of the Never-Never*, which had a small edition in this country—all these Australian story-tellers of an earlier day are practically unknown to American readers.

THE YEAR 1917 was a fortunate one for the American book-loving public, because it brought them Henry Handel Richardson's *Fortunes of Richard Mahony*. In that novel they found a richly detailed account of life on the Ballarat gold fields in 1850 and the rise thereafter of a newly rich society that, except for the differences in geography, might almost be a story of the forty-niners in California and the sudden, wild fortunes of early days in that region.

In view of the ardent encomiums that reviewers have recently accorded to Mrs. Richardson's work, it is a little amusing to find that *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony* at its first appearance here called forth tempered praise. "Its faults and merits," we read, "are so evenly balanced that it is not nearly so distinguished as if it were a little better or a little worse." Another reviewer said: "It must be admitted that at the end one has the feeling of having traveled a long way without getting anywhere in particular. But the novel has its attractions."

Twelve years later there came to these shores another novel by the same author—whose real name, by the way, is Mrs. John G. Robertson—the tragic conclusion of the life of Richard Mahony, called *Ultima Thule*; and during the next year, 1930, it became evident to American readers that the Richard Mahony novels made an impressive trilogy. For not only was the first volume, *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony*, republished here under the title *Australia Felix*, but there also arrived another volume called *The Way Home*, third in the order of its appearance, but second in the development of the story. Reviewers now became enthusiastic. Henry Hazlitt called *The Way Home* "the most important single piece of literature ever to come out of Australia"; and C. Hartley Grattan, in almost the same terms, said of *Australia Felix* that it was "the most important piece of work with an Australian setting yet produced."

Certainly the trilogy was an important literary contribution, not only to memorable studies of character, but to the English-speaking world's knowledge of Australia in the three decades following the 1850's. The gold fields, the strange assortment of people pouring in from all parts of the world, Melbourne, the plains of West Australia with their heat and drought, and all grades and stages of Australian society are set down as background for a chronicle of adversity, submergence, and valor. I should like to read them straight through again in their proper order—*Australia Felix*, *The Way Home*, *Ultima Thule*.

THERE ARE OTHER fictional aids to the American reader who is curious about Australia. E. L. Grant Watson brings the great Australian desert close to faraway readers in *Desert Horizon*, and other novels which suggest some of the best of our western fiction. D. H. Lawrence, with the collaboration of M. L. Skinner, drew out of his Australian period a novel called *The Boy in the Bush*. This is D. H. Lawrence first, and the Australian bush second, but the harsh beauty, the primitive life of the plains, and the queer types of character that he encountered made the subject congenial to the writer. *The Emigrant*, by Frederick James Howard, which appeared about six years ago, is the simple narrative of an Englishman who set out to make a new life for himself in Australia, with scenes on the water front of Melbourne and the farm country of southeastern Victoria.

Better known is Katherine Prichard, author of *Working Bullocks* and *Coonardoo*. The first is an unusual account of the life of the "bullockies," at work with their great teams on the roads and in the forests. *Coonardoo* was the 1928 winner of the prize offered by the Sydney *Bulletin* for the best novel of the year. Its particular contribution to our knowledge of Australia lies in its record of the speech, folk songs, and ceremonies of the aborigines, and its portrayal of the relations between the white race and the black on a typical cattle station in northeastern Australia.

Tasmania, governmentally a part of Australia, is the scene of G. B. Lancaster's gorgeously colored historical novel, *Pageant*. A family chronicle is here intermingled with the struggles between the settlers and the colonial government in the early 1800's, insurrection, raids of bush rangers, and an uprising of prisoners.

Cities less often form the setting of the Australian novels that have reached America—perhaps because cities possess less unusual local color. One city novel, however, deserves mention, this one also a winner of the Sydney *Bulletin* prize. *A House Is Built*, by the two women who collaborate under the name of M. Barnard Eldershaw, describes the rise of a pioneer business man in Sydney about 1830, and what happens to his business in the hands of his children and grandchildren.

There is a sober pleasure in turning from these novels about the complex relations of men and women to Frank Dalby Davison's *Red Heifer*. The red heifer was a "scrubber," a cow that had turned wild. Her story, as told by Mr. Davison, creates by seemingly effortless visualization the great Australian bush—camps, water-holes, empty plains, foothills, and rocky cliffs. Some libraries put this book on the shelves for adults, others on the shelves for children, and some on both. It is for both, one of the most moving and apparently most honest animal stories I have ever read, and one that has created for me an inescapable feeling that I have really seen Queensland.

PERHAPS ONE REASON why these stories of Australia interest an American so strongly—in addition to satisfying a natural curiosity about an unknown country—is in the fact that, for the most part, they depict the making of a new country and parallel, in many respects, stages in the making of America.

WINIFRED KING RUGG

Japanese Print

This old black crow
Looks somehow ludicrous,
(Delightfully so!)
Perched on a flowering branch
Amidst white petals and pink buds.

He would seem very silent to me,
But that, seeing him,
I hear again
Dozens of his American cousins,
Cawing lustily,
Flying over the sycamores
Along the Malibu Road.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

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"APRES LE TRAVAIL": A Wood Engraving by Paul-Emile Colin

PAUL-EMILE COLIN, a native of Lorraine, needs no introduction to the French public. In his paintings, he retains that firm discipline to which a wood engraver is obliged to submit in simplifying his designs, in freeing what is real from the accessory and often unnecessary details which would encumber. "His colors and forms are but one and the same expression, perfectly balanced, with a true vision, thoughtful and at the same time emotional, which makes the great charm of these impressions from nature in which the artist expresses a complete mastery of himself and of his power," the art critic, Gaston Varenne, another native of Lorraine, said of him.

Colin first became known to a few book lovers and collectors of engravings in Paris, when he was intrusted with making the illustrations for the Booklover's Almanac. At that time his talent was compared to that of the poet, Pierre Dupont,—"something kindred in the inspiration and expression of these two true artists, both so powerful, and seeing nature with eyes which exalt it."

When a young man, Colin was tempted to believe that he would be prevented from continuing his studies in the School of Decorative Arts at Nancy and from carrying on the work of designing he so loved. He, therefore, gave up this work and went to Paris to study medicine. From Paris he wrote to a friend: "For long I have loved the powerful side of the old wood engravers which I enjoyed with my nose pressed against the show windows where their works are displayed. One day, I saw a sign, 'Wood for Engravers.' I went in and bought a piece of wood. Once home, I attacked it vigorously with a blade of my pocket knife." From that time Colin became practically interested in wood engraving, but it was not until some years later that he definitely decided to take up the career of an artist. He had found in wood engraving the manner of expression best suited to his artistic temperament. His work shows strong imagination, which plays over a great variety of subjects and compositions.

Colin has made illustrations for the works of Edgar Allan Poe, Gustave Flaubert and Zola, as well as interpretations of the Bible and of Dante's *Divine Comedy*. There is something primitive in his wood engravings which recall the age of Dürer and Holbein. In the life of the peasants of Lorraine, he has found subjects peculiarly adapted to his simple and vigorous way of engraving. He depicts the simple life of the shepherds, farmers and fishermen, and the barges gliding over the peaceful waters of the canals. Colin has been compared to Millet in his understanding of the grand harmonies of nature, his love for simple folk and of the vast woods and trees.

Cameo carvings, imitating bas-reliefs, in which the different natural tones of the shell appear, is the process which Colin prefers—to indicate the effects of light which several colors would not render with as much power and which could be expressed in black and white only with much labor. He handles these carvings with a charming flexibility, giving to each tone exactly what is needed to translate all the shades of the form from full light to complete shadow.

A Pebbly Beach

WHEN I think back far enough, I come to a pebbly beach. Where it lay I have been told; and what year of my childhood marks it, too, I have been told, by an incredulous family who say: "But you can't remember back to your second year!"

Nevertheless, the sharp sensation of it comes this moment as clearly as though it had happened a week ago. The sun shone brightly on the pebbles; for I remember how dry and warm they were, even through my shoes, and the floor of sand was dazzling when I looked across it toward the blue water. And there was a smell of red raspberries in the air, carried on a lively little breeze that ruffled the water so that it seemed to be laughing and trying to tell me something.

At the end of the path, the tall form of my father stood watching me as, alone, I essayed the pebbly way back to the cottage. He had held me by the hand and guided me carefully from the cottage to the end of the "little piece." I was permitted to go with him, as he set out of a summer morning. Whether I had negotiated the rough passage successfully on other mornings, I do not recall. Nor do my skeptical family. Indeed they have forgotten the episode entirely.

ON THE MORNING that is clear in my memory, I found the pebbles too round and too unstable to support my small and uncertain feet. I tumbled over promptly enough. My wise father laughed good-naturedly and allowed me to pick myself up. I tried again—and sat down side-ways. I can feel at this moment the smooth pebbles slipping under my feet in the dry hot sand. It was my first awareness of defeat, and my one idea was not to stay defeated any longer than necessary. I suppose I clambered up, perhaps with my father's help, but the rest of the episode has faded. The emotion of the moment was annoyance at being incapable of escorting my father "a little piece."

It may be because of early defeat and ultimate triumph in the technique of treading upon pebbles, or it may be the measured count of breaking waves that gets into the thinking of so small a child; or it may be the subconscious heritage of sea-faring ancestors—Whatever it is, there is something about a pebbly beach that makes me feel as though I had come home.

IF I COULD live over half a day of my childhood, I should choose to spend it beside the blue waters of the Straits of Mackinac. A midsummer breeze would be blowing, the white caps would be racing in, and the lighthouse on St. Helene would shine in the sun. I should be digging with a small spade on the site of the Old Fort, not a toy spade, understand, a real one that turned up plenty of earth to be dumped into my homemade sifter in the hope of bringing to light gay colored beads that had once decorated the deerskin garments of Indians. About once in five minutes I should recount my treasures, place them carefully in a small bag I carried for the purpose, and hurry down to the water's edge to dip my hands and wash off the dirt that had not stayed on the beads or fallen through the sieve. And after that, I should go home and say to my mother: "I am at peace with the world."

E. L. K.

Making Friends With a Phonograph

FROM a white man's point of view, the Chocoi houses are the most sensible for the tropics which I have ever seen. They are built on posts with floors elevated six to ten feet above the ground. They have open sides with long overhanging eaves and high thatched roofs. Many Chocoi houses are round in plan. Avellino's was rectangular, about eighty by fifty feet and situated in a clearing on a small knoll thirty feet above and one hundred feet back from the water. The jungle had been cleared back for a space of about fifty yards and planted to bananas and plantains. A nice gravelly beach in front gave a good berth for the canoes and a good place for a bath. All the Darien Indians are amphibious, spending much of their time in the water, and next to the Japanese, they are the most cleanly people, in their bodies and homes, that I know of. . . .

With the evening meal over, and our mosquito bars suspended from the rafters over our sleeping quarters, the curiosity of our hosts demanded entertainment. Darkness had come suddenly. So we started our program with a military sky-rocket. Then the portable victrola was produced. After my experiences in Darien I would never think of going into a "wild" Indian territory without a phonograph. Time and again we were to encounter surly, unfriendly and even menacing Indians. We would appear to ignore them entirely. We would bring out and start a record while proceeding with our regular task of camp pitching or what-not. The attention of the Indians would soon be diverted from us to the "music-box." Their hostility would cease and be replaced by curiosity. Gradually they would draw closer to the instrument, discussing it among themselves and finally would end up by crowding around it as closely as possible, touching and feeling it. From then on they would often keep us playing it until midnight, and were no longer our enemies, though perhaps not yet our friends. . . .

After an hour or more of such entertainment I indicated to Avellino that we were ready for sleep. At his quiet command each Indian produced from under the overhanging eaves a rolled up bundle containing a thick bark-mat and a strip of hand woven cotton cloth a little longer than the individual and about three feet wide. The mats were laid out like rugs around the outer edge of the house. The Indians lay down on them, covered their entire bodies including their heads with the cotton sheets, and apparently went promptly to sleep. . . .

It was one of those beautiful tropical nights which always cause me to wonder why man can waste them in sleep. The moon was shining. All around us we heard the night jungle sounds; the twittering and squawking of birds, the distant roar of howler monkeys, the whistling notes of cicadas and the occasional loud flop of a crocodile's tail in the river. Our shaded lamp cast a bright light on our diaries, surrounded by dark shadows throughout the house. The Indians were very quiet. We were soon engrossed in our writing.—Richard Oglesby Marsh, in "White Indians of Darien." (New York: Putnam.)

An Author Who Turned Gardener

"LORNA DOONE" BLACKMORE, as a novelist, is almost emblematic of the declining literary periodical. *Lorna Doone* was his third novel; the public suddenly began to read it, read it in thousands, and have continued to read it ever since. But, though he wrote eleven more novels, he never succeeded in repeating the faintest echo of his first success, and posterity not only remembers the names of none of them, but rarely associates his own name with his solitary famous book. Mention of R. D. Blackmore occasions a puzzled wrinkling of the brows; he is merely "the author of *Lorna Doone*." His was not the case, so common in literary history, of incapacity to sustain a success which came as a fluke or flash in the pan; the whole of his work reveals exceptional consistency of quality and talent. Moreover, he was sufficiently acute to realize that a novelist must label himself for the libraries as the protagonist of a particular style, and an attempt to keep faith with his popular reputation is apparent in the titles of *The Maid of Sker* and *Alice Lorraine*, which followed *Lorna Doone*. But he was a serious literary artist, and the notion of writing variations upon the theme of *Lorna Doone* for the rest of his life never occurred to him. . . .

He built a square, brick house, respectable and comfortable, which he called Gomer House after a favourite dog, and settled down, at the age of thirty-three, to a peaceful, healthy, unambitious existence as a fruit-grower and market-gardener. He marketed his produce at Covent Garden, whither it was transported in big baskets, with his name in large letters on their sides. He developed a Beckfordian crankiness about fruit-growing. Careless of expense, he imported fruit-trees from all over the globe; he is said to have possessed the only peach orchard in England and, at one time six hundred different varieties of pears within his own grounds. . . .

"Any ass can write novels (at least in the opinion of the publishers)," he remarked on another occasion, "but to make a vine needs intellect." When, long after the date of *Lorna Doone*, he made one of his rare ventures into literary society by visiting Mrs. Oliphant, he "talked of apples-trees in all their glory of blossom and fruit, of cherries, and strawberries, and the big carts that travelled through the night to Covent Garden, and the new rose which he hoped to give the world," and afterwards wrote a note of apology for having talked about gardening, fearing lest his hostess might think that "when two writers of fiction got together they ought perhaps to have talked of books."—MALCOLM ELWIN, in "Victorian Wallflowers." (London: Jonathan Cape.)

Divine Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THEY that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." How often this reassuring law of Love has revived the courage of the weary and enabled them to continue in well-doing! All who trustingly rely upon God, infinite divine Mind, as the true source of strength may experience the blessing of this heavenly law.

The grief-stricken, needing support through dark hours, may feel the beneficent influence of Love's sustaining power. It is constantly imparted, and never depleted by sadness, anxiety, or unsatisfied longing. As one realizes this great truth, he ceases to rely upon the passage of time or a new environment to restore peace and happiness to him. He can rejoice with the Psalmist, who said, "Though I walk in the midst of trouble, thou wilt revive me."

The repentant sinner, struggling with recurring temptation, finds his strength "made perfect in weakness" as he unites his thought with God, the sole source of endurance and wisdom. Christian Science reveals the divine perfection of God's creation and the unreality of all unlike Him. It teaches that universal and individual belief in sin is a self-destroying illusion, having no more actual power than one gives it. The sinner is self-punished so long as the sin lasts. Increasing understanding of these great truths strengthens endeavor and develops spiritual self-control. Then false appetites, immoral associations and habits lose their pleasurable or terrifying mesmeric aspects.

God's law of perpetual sustainment also releases the invalid bound by the false laws pertaining to depleted strength. One who had become a semi-invalid from a so-called wasting disease spent many months in fruitless efforts to gain permanent health through material means. She was told that a surgical operation was her only hope; but the fear of its outcome was so great she could not give her consent. In despair she turned to Christian Science and was completely and permanently healed. What joy it was to learn about her true identity as a perfect idea of God, the ever-active Mind, and that, as such, it manifests undepleted strength and vigor! As these spiritual truths unfolded, her courage increased and mortal mind's precautions and predictions of relapse were nullified.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives definite and compassionate instruction in this regard when she says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 417): "Never tell the sick that they have more courage than strength. Tell them rather, that their strength is in proportion to their courage." Then she adds, "If you make the sick realize this great truism, there will be no reaction from over-exertion or from excited conditions."

There is neither weakness nor strength in matter. Strength is a divine quality abiding forever in true consciousness. Through Christian Science one can know that he possesses this spiritual quality through reflection, and can exercise it in his own or another's behalf without penalty. Because it is a quality of God, Spirit, strength cannot be affected by unfavorable climate, disease, overwork, or anxiety. Weakness is a negative quality, for it is the seeming absence of strength. Therefore it cannot delay healing, reverse good resolutions, or defeat God's purpose, which is constantly unfolding to men the stability of His creation.

The Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings inspire and enable one to demonstrate continuous vigor and right activity. The understanding that strength is in Mind, not matter, equips one to overcome the belief that one's capacity to achieve depends upon the size of his muscle, upon will-power, or upon the number of his birthdays. Spiritual strength is always equal to all demands upon it. Let us utilize our understanding of this God-given quality and agree with Paul, who said, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

A dictionary defines strength as "the quality which enables one to endure the application of force without yielding." Since God, divine good, is almighty, falsity has no force. This truth deprives evil beliefs of sin, disease, and heredity of their imaginary power. If one fears that evil, claiming to act through a person, can injure him, let him remember Jesus' fearless rebuke to error's aggressive threats. When, in the tense hours preceding the crucifixion, Pilate asserted his power to crucify him, Jesus answered, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above."

When the day's duties seem to demand more than we can fulfill, and a sense of hurry and confusion brings weariness, it is comforting to remember divine Love's promise of renewed strength, beautifully expressed in a stanza from a loved hymn:

"O walk with God along the road,
Your strength He will renew;
Wait on the everlasting God,
And He will walk with you."

Promise

Now the bare branches are blooming!
Palest pink, olive and orange,
Acres on acres abloom,
Bright as the flowers!

See their stems burning with color,
Red laid on white,
Vivid against the snow background.

Row upon row stand the willows,
Golden-haired ladies bowing and bending
As the sap rises,
Riots and strengthens.

How the bare branches are blooming,
Bursting with promise!

LUCIA C. COULSON

SCIENCE and HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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European Situation Has Bearish Effect on American Stocks

Commodity and Money Markets

Support Lacking And Prices Drop To Lower Ground

European Unrest Has Much to Do With Depressed Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Fear took a fling at the market. That was all there was to it. There has been no important fundamental change in business or financial conditions.

But traders, discouraged by the four weeks' decline in stocks and the weakness in commodities, threw stocks overboard today on the slim prospect of another European war.

Sales totaled 620,000 shares.

Even such stocks as Bethlehem Steel and the U. S. Steel issues which profited so much by the World War went down with the rest of the list, the latter shares going to new lows. The current agitation to "take the profits out of war" may have had something to do with the decline in the steels.

The decline of more than 2 points in American Telephone was another feature of the market. This loss was due to the proposed investigation by the Government of the company's financial setup and prospects that rate reductions will be ordered.

Others prominent on the down side of the market included Fairbanks Morse preferred, Freeport Texas preferred, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, U. S. Smelting, Allied Chemical and Amarada.

Cuban American Sugar preferred dropped 1½ under Saturday's closing and then advanced more than 2 above that figure.

Spasmodic attempts to rally did not bring important results.

There was no great hurry to buy bonds today, and prices were easy, particularly for the speculative issues. The prime loans, both government and corporate were inclined to follow the course of stock prices.

Cotton prices broke sharply again today, rallying mildly before the close. Other commodities also were weak. Chicago grains were heavy, due to lack of confidence.

There are some important interests in Wall Street who are concerned as to what effect the new European war threat will have upon the American business and the securities markets. The scrapping by Germany of the Versailles treaty provisions and her determination to increase armaments are matters of grave importance to the whole world.

No one can forecast what the outcome will be, but there is reason to believe that war will not come as a result of Germany's action. It is regarded by sober thinking people as more a move toward peace, rather than toward war, notwithstanding the apparent seriousness of the situation.

The New York stock market is in better position to withstand any kind of shock than ever before because there has been neither over-buying nor over-selling to any extent. Today it stands pretty well liquidated.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off 3.57 P. C.

NEW YORK, March 18—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended March 16 was $10,-514,456,250, a decrease of $389,176,-000, or 3.57 per cent, as compared with the market value of $10,903,-632,250 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $13,925,947,-625, indicating a decrease during the year of $3,411,491,375, or 24.50 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; telephone and steel at new low since 1933.

Bonds: Heavy, secondary rails lead decline.

Curb: Lower; specialties and alcohols heavy.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling bloc down, gold bloc up.

Cotton: Weak; foreign selling.

Sugar: Firm; good spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower, tense European conditions.

Corn: Weak; prospective larger receipts.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower, top $14.

Hogs: Slow, weak to 10 lower; top $9.30.

Foreign

London—Unflurried over the German situation, prices rallied partially on the stock exchange today after a lower opening. Gilt-edged securities, industrials and German bonds led the way, but best prices were not maintained in the rather small trading. Gold mining shares yielded to South African selling, rubber issues weakened with the price of the commodity, while aviation stocks held firm. The market closed dull.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse declined today, due to the German conscription proclamation. The whole list, particularly Brussels stocks, was heavy, with the exception of armament issues, which enjoyed rises. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse today advanced sharply, showing gains of 2½ to 7 points. The market closed firm.

Heating Oil Lower

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced the tank car and terminal price of No. 1 heating oil ¼ cent to 5½ cents a gallon at New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston, S. C. Prices of other heating oils were similarly reduced by the company.

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—American Cyanamid Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for 1934 of $2,493,641, compared with $2,497,683 in 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for Week Ended March 16)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Texas' February Legal Oil Output Below Allowable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, March 18—Legal oil production in Texas during February was approximately 30,-978,441 barrels, or 635,857 barrels under the Railroad Commission's allowable, according to reports made by producers to the commission.

This production includes 13,202,018 barrels from the East Texas field and 17,776,423 from all other fields of the State, and does not include any illegal crude that may have been produced during the month. It also does not include an estimated quantity of 272,367 barrels of oil legally produced but not reported.

The total number of wells in the State as of March 1 was 52,571, of which 19,277 were flowing wells.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	10.60	10.60	10.30	10.33	—.51
March	10.60	10.60	10.30	10.32	—.58
May	10.66	10.66	10.30	10.42	—.49
July	10.60	10.60	10.05	10.05	—.47
October	10.35	10.35	10.05	10.12	—.43
December	10.22	10.22	10.10	10.12	—.43

Spots 10.65, off 55 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.22	6.22	6.01	6.02	—.31
May	6.14	6.16	5.85	5.86	—.31
July	6.06	6.11	5.80	5.82	—.29
October	5.85	5.86	5.85	5.80	—.19
December	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	—.18

Tone at close steady.

Break in Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—A break from $2.20 to $3 a bale in the cotton market today was attributed to a renewal of general selling. May broke to 10.30, or within 5 points of last Monday's low level, while other months made new low ground. October sold off to 10.05. The market rallied on trade buying and covering, and while fluctuations were excited and irregular, prices recovered about 20 to 23 points from the lowest. May sold around 10.50 in the mid-afternoon market.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Today's offerings at the wool auction amounted to 8357 bales, of which 6264 were sold. All greasy and scoured types met with a good demand, very few withdrawals being made. Crossbreds sold well to the home trade, while considerable continental interest was exhibited in better grade merinos, which were very firm.

More U. S. Steel Stockholders

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—As of March 1 there were 190,636 holders of United States Steel Corporation common stock. This was a decrease of 871 as compared with the number registered on last Dec. 1, but was more than 3000 above the number holding the shares on March 1, 1934.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
	8.83b	8.88	—.21
June	9.24	8.69	—.17
September	9.24b	9.20	—.10
December			

b—Bid.

Japan's Sugar Production Rises 40 P.C. for 1934-35

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Japanese sugar production, including Formosa, is forecast at 1,125,000 long tons for the 1934-35 season compared with 803,000 tons manufactured last season, according to Lamborn & Company. This is an increase of 311,000 tons, or about 40 per cent.

Of the 1,125,000 tons of sugar estimated to be produced this season, 1,094,000 tons are expected to be manufactured from sugar cane and 31,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's outturn 780,000 tons were derived from cane, and 23,000 tons from beets.

Harvesting of the crop commenced in November and is expected to be completed in June.

Columbia Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation reports gross revenues in 1934 of approximately $3,000,000 in excess of 1933, but that a $5,000,000 increase in operating expenses caused the balance of earnings available for the common stock to drop to $2,940,706, equivalent to 25 cents a share on the 11,738,980 shares outstanding. Earnings in 1933 were 31 cents a common share.

Standard Gas & Electric

The board of directors of Standard Gas & Electric Company authorized the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of a registration statement relative to a plan for a five-year extension of the maturity of outstanding notes of the company due Oct. 1, 1935. Of these notes, $14,-823,000 are known as 20-year 6 per cent gold notes, and $8,839,000 as 6 per cent convertible gold notes.

New Banks Opened

CHICAGO, March 18—Banking facilities were increased during the last week, when five new banking offices were opened in five states, it is reported by Rand McNally & Co. The new banks are located in the states of Michigan, New York, Ohio, South Carolina and Wisconsin. One consolidation and three closed banking offices are also reported in the bulletin.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. Net

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company of Detroit and subsidiaries report net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, of $326,393. Comparable figures for the company are not available for the full year 1933 as the company reorganized on Feb. 6, 1933. From that date until Dec. 31, 1933, the company reported a net loss of $636,708.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company reports business last year resulted in a loss from ordinary operations of $283,726, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent from the loss of $563,443 incurred the previous year. Consolidated net sales were $9,380,673, an increase of 34 per cent over sales in 1933.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Orders received by Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries in February aggregated $1,-986,000 compared with $1,874,000 in January and $2,236,000 in February, 1934. This brought orders for the first two months to $3,170,000 compared with $4,297,000 a year ago.

Transamerica Corp. Profits for 1934 Total $11,450,587

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18—Net profit of Transamerica Corporation including its proportion of net profits of consolidated companies and all controlled subsidiaries, and after taxes of $3,615,827, totaled $11,450,587 for the year 1934, equal to 48 cents a share on 23,621,-887 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1934, John M. Grant, president, announces.

The 1934 earnings, which were almost twice the amount of dividends paid during the last year, were slightly in excess of 1933 earnings. Dividends aggregating $5,902,715 were paid during the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, and a further dividend at the rate of 12½ cents a share was paid Jan. 31, 1935.

Lower Grain Prices In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Tense European political and financial conditions led to all-round lower prices for grains today.

Indications of absence of confidence on the part of buyers of grains were much in evidence. Little attention was given to supply and demand factors.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅝-1¼ under Saturday's finish, May 91-91⅛; Corn ⅝-1 cent down, May 76⅝-¾; Oats ¾-1¼ off, and provisions showing 12 to 25 cents decline.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.91⅛	.91½	.90⅛	.91⅛	—¾
July	.87⅝	.88¼	.87⅝	.88¼	—⅞
Sept.	.88⅛	.88⅝	.87⅝	.88⅛	—⅞
Corn					
May	.76⅝	.77⅛	.76⅛	.76⅝	—.01⅛
July	.72	.73⅛	.71¾	.72⅛	—.01⅛
Sept.	.70½	.70⅝	.69⅛	.70⅛	—⅞
Oats					
May	.42⅜	.42⅛	.41½	.42⅝	—.02⅛
July	.36	.41⅜	.36	.37⅝	—.03⅝
Sept.	.34½	.35⅝	.34¾	.35⅛	—.01⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.83	.81½	.82⅛
July	.82⅛	.81⅛	.82

Dividend Declarations

The American Motorists Insurance Company declared its quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its capital stock payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 25.

Capital Readjustments

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Within the last week several important corporations have signified their intention of readjusting capital structures via the "write-down" method. In some cases property account book values were lowered for the purpose of reducing depreciation charges and outstanding shares cut to conform to the new set-up. The movement, as it is viewed in financial quarters, is to bring property values into better relation with the reduced earnings which have come with the depression.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 15 was: Receipts for March 15, $1,473,767,638; expenditures, $1,484,066,242; balance, $2,083,-678,010; customs receipts for the month, $15,863,053. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,477,168,404; expenditures, $4,788,423,830 including $2,494,639,603 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,311,225,426. Gold assets, $8,551,-463,960.

World Commerce Advancing

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Credit inquiries from American manufacturers and reports from representatives in 75 of the larger cities in a score of foreign countries indicate that world commerce is returning to its natural channels, according to a special survey of Dun & Bradstreet. Canada and Mexico were foremost among the countries showing the strongest recovery trend, the survey stated.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
September	74.1	74.1	73.4b
October	74.4	74.4	73.8b

b—Bid.

Fidelity Mutual Life Co. Sales

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Sales of new paid-for life insurance of Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia in February increased 42 per cent over January, according to Walter Lemar Talbot, president.

W. T. Grant Earnings

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—W. T. Grant Company reports net earnings for 1934 of $3,616,303, equal to $2.18 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,347,115, or $2.00 a share, in 1933.

Cotton Market's Upset Due to Its Technical Status

Absence of Speculative Short Interest Said to Be An Element of Weakness

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—The demoralization in the cotton market last week was mainly due to the technical position of the market, although other factors contributed to the sudden and drastic collapse, says C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, in his weekly letter on the commodity.

"For weeks and even months," Mr. Revere explains, "the cotton market has been a small affair with a minimum of speculative interest, although admission should be made that purchases undertaken earlier in the season had been retained or transferred to later positions in the hope that some constructive development would permit liquidation of holdings at a more satisfactory level.

"The speculative short interest was practically nil. This was due to the general belief that sales for a decline held forth little or no prospect of profit in view of the protection afforded actual cotton through the medium of the Government 12-cent loan. Such short interest as existed, therefore, was of a trade character, consisting of hedges against merchant stocks.

"The long interest was of a stale character with marginal protection weakened by intervening losses due to attempts to catch sharp and puzzling fluctuations.

"The absence of a speculative short interest was an element of weakness that should not be overlooked. Time after time the rebuying by shorts has operated as a cushion to check or minimize declines. Few traders, however, were rash enough to take a short position with the 12-cent loan supposedly standing as a barrier against declines."

Mr. Revere says that other factors, coupled with the technical position of the market, which contributed to the decline were the weakness in sterling and the fear that this movement might undermine our domestic price structure; uncertainty over quotas on tax-free cotton, and intimations that the AAA had not yet decided to sanction the new crop loan.

With the elimination of the vulnerable long interest in contracts, Mr. Revere believes that the technical position of the market is now such that it can respond to such constructive factors as the near-by term may disclose.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Commerce and Finance • **Income Tax Returns First Half of March Up 29 Per Cent** • Business and Industry

Board Says Huge Pension Reserves Hamper Recovery

Billions Withdrawn Would Cut Buying Power—Investing Them Difficult

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Huge federal reserves totaling more than $50,000,000,000 in 1980 would be accumulated if that phase of the Economic Security Bill dealing with a compulsory system of old-age pensions became law in the form suggested in the amendment proposed by the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, says the National Industrial Conference Board.

In a report made public today, it points out that the greatest problem confronting any old-age pension system in the United States is the investment of the vast funds that may be amassed.

The amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the Economic Security Bill stipulates a 2 per cent tax on pay rolls at the start of the pension program, and a progression of the tax to 6 per cent within 12 years. Under this proposal, by 1980 the reserves built up would grow to more than $50,000,000,000.

The Economic Security Bill as it stands proposes a progressive tax on pay rolls rising from 1 per cent in 1937 to a maximum of 5 per cent in 1957. Under this plan, by 1980 the reserves would amount to a little more than an estimated $15,000,000,000.

The report summarizes the probable effects of the Economic Security Bill if passed and operated under the financial plan recommended by the Ways and Means Committee.

1. "Purchasing power will be stored up at the rate of nearly $2,000,000,000 a year for the next 20 years and at the rate of approximately $700,000,000 a year thereafter until 1980, when the reserves would total about $50,000,000,000. Withdrawals of such vast amounts of money are certain to hamper the economic mechanism of this country.

2. "Total federal obligations would probably be insufficient to absorb all reserves. The bill specifically stipulates that reserves can only be invested in federal securities. Since it is becoming increasingly necessary for the Government to stop enlarging its indebtedness in order to balance the budget, it is doubtful whether the federal debt will climb to $50,000,000,000 by 1980 and whether, in the meantime, the funds accumulated as pension reserves will find federal obligations available for investment.

3. "Upheaval of the present economic structure would be inevitable. Even if, in the future, federal obligations were insufficient to absorb all the reserves, the concentration of federal securities in one account would precipitate drastic changes in our economic system. It would upset our credit and currency system which rests to a large extent upon federal securities. Moreover, it would nullify the control of currency and credit through the open market operations of the Federal Reserve System."

The Conference Board likewise calls attention to the fact that the amendment would seriously hamper the access of insurance companies, savings banks, and other financial institutions to government bonds for their financing programs to which they are bound by law.

4. Reserves would be subject to political manipulation. The experience of Great Britain and Germany in building up large reserves for purposes of social insurance has shown that such funds are frequently subject to political manipulation."

Over-Counter Sales Plan Given by SEC

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Securities Exchange Commission has announced a tentative program designed to extend its authority over hundreds of security dealers not now subject to federal regulation.

The plan would require registration with the commission of those dealers who make a market in securities, ordinarily described as the over-the-counter markets.

These markets, small in character and often so unorganized as to consist only of a broker's office, nonetheless account for a large percentage of the nation's security dealings. They have been the least regulated in the security system.

The commission stressed the tentative nature of the program, and asked for the advice of the brokers, dealers, associations and securities commissions to which it sent the preliminary draft.

Under the tentative program, dealers who conduct transactions in securities outside of exchanges, where those dealings are through the mails or otherwise in interstate commerce, will have to be registered. Should they violate the standards set by the commission they would lose their registration.

Plans Under Way to Meet Vancouver's Credit Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans to save Vancouver, Canada's third largest city, from financial collapse are being worked out by the British Columbia Government and members of the Legislature in session here. Pending a complete revision of the Government's municipal policy a year hence, and a large measure of assistance to the municipalities, it is proposed to make Vancouver a loan to carry it through this year.

At present the city is unable to finance satisfactorily and has asked all bondholders to accept a reduction in interest. This offer has been rejected but the Government is working out another refunding plan.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Abraham & Straus, Inc.
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry
Austin Nichols & Co.
Ben Ami Co.
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit
City Investing
Corn Products Refining
Cudahy Packing
Gotham Silk Hosiery
Macandrews & Forbes
Public Service of N. J.
Pullman, Inc.
Thatcher Mfg.

SEC Avers Frozen Capital Market Is Beginning to Thaw

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—A record total in new security issues during the life of the Securities Commission — $120,800,000 since March 1—caused Robert E. Healy of the SEC to predict that the long frozen capital market had begun to thaw out.

The total thus far in March was larger than for all of January and February and was larger, also, than for any similar period since the Securities Act of 1933 became effective.

Officials were wary of predictions as to figures in the future but privately some of them said that the March total would reach $200,000,000 at least.

"I think," Mr. Healy said, "that the showing for early March is definite evidence the trend in financing is going to continue and that there is substantial ground for believing that the rate will be accelerated.

"It is also definite evidence that the capital markets are loosening and I do not believe it is only a spurt. Too many corporations are making inquiries at the commission for that."

The new issues included $43,000,000 of 3.75 per cent bonds of Swift & Co., Chicago, and $45,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds of Pacific Gas & Electric Company, California, the two largest single issues ever filed with the commission.

Battle to Nominate N. Y. Stock Exchange Head Seems Forming

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—The fight over the nomination to the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange—the first such struggle within memory of the present members—has flared up sharply again with reports in well informed Wall Street circles that Charles R. Gay, partner of the 107-year-old firm of Whitehouse and Co., would be named by the nominating committee.

Mr. Gay, in commenting on reports, said: "In answer to the question whether I shall accept the nomination, if offered, I can only say that my decision must depend upon representations made by the committee and the advice of the many friends who have evidenced an interest in the present situation.

"However, I have at no time sought the nomination."

At his home tonight, Richard Whitney, now rounding out his fifth term as president of the exchange, said: "I will not comment one way or another on the reports."

The constitution of the stock exchange provides for three open meetings of the nominating committee at which candidates are suggested. The last of these meetings is to be held today and it is understood that the committee will reach a final decision shortly thereafter.

Corporate Earnings Show Increases In 31 Leading Fields

From a study of more than 400 corporation reports for 1934 issued to date, the United Business Service finds improvement in 31 out of 43 larger deficit.

In 23 lines of business, which showed aggregate net profits during both of the last two years, increases were reported in 1934; four recorded profits last year compared with losses in 1933; and four others reduced deficits.

Twelve industries fared worse in 1934 than in 1933, nine of these having decreased earnings, two going into the red, and one showing a larger deficit.

Aggregate earnings of all companies reviewed increased 22 per cent in 1934. Sixteen industries, however, showed better results than the average. These are: Advertising, printing, and publishing; auto accessories; building supplies; can manufacturers; coal mining; credit companies; department stores; electrical equipment; household equipment; mail order; nonferrous metals; office equipment; petroleum; rubber and tires.

Method of Producing Liquid Copper Perfected; Can Be Used Like Paint

CHICAGO (AP)—Another of the scientific world's "problems" dissolved recently with the announcement by a pair of Chicago scientists that they had perfected a method of producing liquid copper after eight years of private research.

Noted metallurgic chemists had held, they said, that there was no solution for the task of breaking down elemental copper into amorphous form suitable for mixing [illegible] of value in resisting corrosion.

But L. D. Pangborn and Harry Sweeney, ignoring failures of other metal experts who had always regarded the task [illegible] emerged from their laboratory with a process [illegible]

H. M. Rice, head of the firm for which the two scientists work, said [illegible] find in his records previous development of amorphous copper, although other metals in amorphous form are in use.

"Such a discovery should be of great value in the commercial world," he said.

"The new product is shapeless, [illegible] can be mixed [illegible] grains, could [illegible] liquid copper which could be applied [illegible] surface," Mr. Rice said. "The new amorphous pigment has many uses, particularly [illegible] of corrosion [illegible]"

Professor Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago chemistry department, said he was unable to [illegible]

Rise in European Sugar Consumption

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Fourteen principal European countries consumed 3,168,025 long tons of sugar during the first five months of the current crop year, compared with 3,054,193 tons in the like period last season, an increase of 113,032 tons, or approximately 3.7 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Co.

Production of sugar for these countries during the season which started on Sept. 1, 1934, is placed at 6,405,170 long tons, as contrasted with 5,457,390 tons in the previous season, an increase of 947,780 tons, or 17.4 per cent.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Feb. 1, 1935, approximated 5,208,640 tons, as compared with 4,840,592 tons on the same date last year, an increase of 368,048 tons or approximately 7.6 per cent.

Steel Outlook Is For Slower Pace In Coming Weeks

New Business Not Sufficient to Hold Present Rate of 47 Per Cent

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Evidences are accumulating, which indicate that the steel industry is slipping and may be headed downward for some time.

Operations in the Chicago district declined 4 points last week, and a similar drop occurred at Pittsburgh. An important exception is the Youngstown district where an accumulation of orders for steel pipe have raised the rate 3 points for this week to 60 per cent of capacity, the highest for mid-March in five years.

New business in steel, however, is not sufficient to maintain the present pace which is around 47 per cent of capacity. It seems probable that there will be a gradual decline to around 30 per cent in the summer. However, it must be remembered that during the depression there have been many contra-seasonal developments.

The best steel production in 1934 was in June, which is usually a quiet month. Even now the movement is contra-seasonal since the pace should be climbing to reach the usual peak in late March or early April. It is possible, therefore, that steel business will be surprisingly good in late spring or summer.

Iron and steel scrap prices have tended to decline further. A few specialties in the Chicago district, however, have advanced slightly because of scarcity. Scrap is becoming more plentiful as industrial operations continue at a high pace. Markets are being reached more easily as snow subsides.

Business in steel rails has improved considerably this month. Awards so far this season are about 45 per cent of those for the corresponding period of last year. Total rail purchases so far this year are about 90,000 tons. During normal rail buying seasons perhaps as much as a million tons are under contract by this time.

Tin plate production continues at 75 per cent of capacity, which is fairly low by comparison with rates of 85 to 100 per cent in other recent years at this time.

Pig iron demand in the East is quiet and disappointing, though a good buying movement is reported in western districts where support is received from the makers of automobiles and farm machinery.

Competition from certain kinds of foreign steel is keen in some districts. Among the southern states on the Atlantic Coast German wire products are being offered freely.

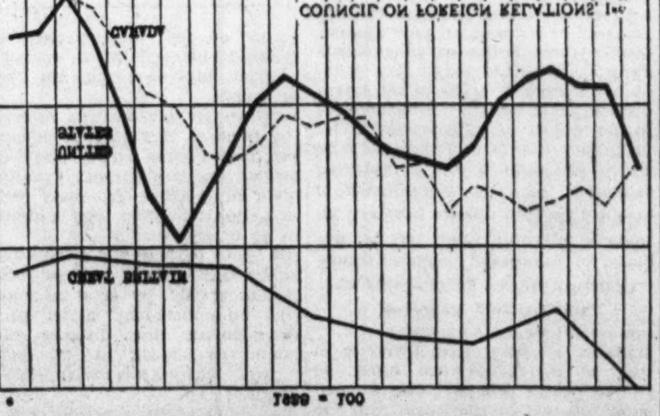
The rise in the price of silver to 59¾c an ounce late in the week was the feature of the nonferrous metal markets. This was the highest price since August, 1928, when the top for that month became 59⅞c. India and China were both said to be buying at London, while a fair amount of purchasing on the part of New York interests was reported.

Prices of other metals showed but little change. Domestic sales of copper for the first half of the month were 16,000 tons, the best since June. World copper conferences were being held at New York all week. It is reported that producers outside of the United States have virtually agreed to cut production a total of 30 per cent.

Lead sales were brisk for the week, and prices were unchanged at 3.55 to 3.60c a pound, New York, and 3.40c, East St. Louis.

The international tin committee has decided that exports be stepped up from 40 to 45 per cent of normal to take care of the better consumption.

British Industrial Improvement Steadier Than in North America



The Christian Science Monitor

Fluctuations in Production During 1933 and 1934 Much Sharper in the United States Than in Canada or Great Britain

The trend of industrial production in Canada, Great Britain and the United States during the last two years is shown in the accompanying chart. The index numbers for these countries are not strictly comparable, but they reveal the broad changes which are taking place and offer tangible evidence as to whether or not there has been any progress toward recovery.

While the chart shows some interesting similarities and some equally interesting contrasts in the trend of industrial activity in these countries, it also shows that in each of them there has been substantial improvement. In the United States the fluctuations in production during 1933 and 1934 have been much sharper than in Canada and Great Britain.

The smoothness of the British curve is due in part to the fact that it registers quarterly changes, while the other curves show monthly variations. But when due allowance is made for this fact, it still appears that the upturn in industrial activity in Great Britain has been steadier, although less spectacular, than in the countries of North America.

In March, 1933, the index numbers of production for the United States and Canada stood at practically the same point, with reference to the base year 1928. In December, 1934, they again stood close together, but were still approximately 20 per cent below the level of 1928. On the other hand, the British index had then risen 10 per cent above the level of 1928. It should be remembered, however, that British industrial activity in 1928 was below normal, whereas Canada and the United States were then enjoying great prosperity.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Except for satisfaction over the aggressive refunding operations of the United States Treasury, a gloom is settling over Wall Street. While the Treasury was taking in the called Fourth Liberties and announcing the largest call in Treasury history to bring in all the remaining First Liberty bonds, stocks sold down in heavy volume on a general wave of pessimism.

There are many miscellaneous reasons given for this bearishness. It is attributed to fear that the end of NRA will let manufactured prices down. The rise in railroad operating ratios, with the expectation that a number of roads will soon be pushed into reorganization, is given as a cause. There is a fairly general belief in the Street that business is slowly declining. One of last week's poignant worries was occasioned by the precipitous decline in cotton prices and revival of the thought that price-pegging programs never succeed in the end. The failure of Congress to get through any important legislation is partly blamed for the decline, though many traders regard a Congress that accomplishes nothing as the best kind of Congress. The argument over steel basing prices and the President's letter on utility holding companies added to the Street's bearishness.

By far the outstanding source of bearishness last week, however, was the international exchange situation. The Street has heard the cry of wolf so often in connection with the prediction that the gold-bloc currencies are on the verge of devaluation, that it is skeptical of its own hunch that the climax is soon to occur. Yet, it reads some very ominous prospects in the conference that opens in Paris today. "Something is going to happen in the next 30 days," says the gloomier observers. "You can tell that from the action of the stock market. And since you cannot tell what it is, the probability is that it will be a sharply unfavorable development in the foreign exchange market."

Gold-Bloc Conference

A compound of the wildest current guesses would be somewhat as follows. The gold-bloc conference is going to result in the sudden joint announcement, some fine morning, of a uniform horizontal cut in the gold content of the gold-bloc currencies. This is foreshadowed by the depreciation of the lira, the recent slump of the guilder, and most of all by last week's spectacular crash of 90-day future belgas to a discount of 20 per cent. Caught between the gold standard and sterling depreciation, and suffering budget unbalance and export difficulties, this little country will have to have help at Paris this week or give up sticking to the gold standard. Continental opposition to devalorization is weakening. The managers of the endangered currencies are likely not to wait a heavy gold drain, but to make, as Czechoslovakia did last year, a quick, unpredicted overnight reduction in their currencies' gold content.

To continue with this prediction. The cut to be made will be no trifling one like Czechoslovakia's 15 per cent cut. Thirty per cent is the guess. This will be the incentive and the moment for Great Britain and the United States to make a joint announcement of further cuts in their gold contents, the pound sterling from its present 57 per cent of former gold value, the dollar from its present 59 per cent, down to a flat 50 per cent. With such a cut will go a promise of a "permanent" stabilization at this level.

Would Unsettle Markets

The initial effect of such a shocking chain of events, so the guess runs, would be very unsettling to the financial markets of New York. France would go up and there would perhaps be a heavy demand for export licenses to ship gold from here to take advantage of an expected rise in prices in France. Our sensitive exports to the Continent would be hurt. Belgian cement and Dutch pig iron would jump our import barriers to land even further inland.

Anticipation of these events might produce sharp declines here. But a selling climax would probably come on the realization of two favorable implications. The first would be that of the further devalorization of the dollar by almost 20 per cent, adding another $2,000,000,000 to our gold reserves. The second would be the magic of the word "stabilization." The downright conviction that currency uncertainty was definitely ended would give an upward push to our markets as powerful as the push given by devalorization in 1933. The net result of these guesses is therefore that we are to have a bad market for the near future, but that before the year is up we shall be in a bull market as exciting as that of 1933.

The one flaw in this picture is the outlook for Liberty bond redemption. The Treasury, it is thought, has given hostages against further near-term devalorization by calling $1,933,000,000 of First Liberty bonds for June 15. This call is so large that it could not possibly be made good out of Treasury cash without some refunding. In addition to the Liberties some $417,000,000 of notes also mature on June 15. And it is expected that the last 20 per cent of the Fourth Liberty bond issue, amounting to about $1,230,000,000 will be called on April 15 for payment next October. This program of refunding the last of the wartime bond issues, now in its hey-day, would be in danger of embarrassment.

Banks Lose Little

Last week the Treasury again received the Street's approbation. The banks lose little or nothing by the liquidation, after 72 years, of the national bank note issues, and they appreciate the advantages of a more uniform currency. The Street approves of the calling of the First Liberty 3½ per cent bonds even though these are so largely held by rich men that their replacement will involve an increased dependence by the Treasury on the banking system for a market for its bonds. The announcement of this call immediately resulted in a notable mark-up in high-grade municipal bonds because it is expected that the wealthy holders of the 3½ per cent tax-exempts will not reinvest in governments, which no longer have the same advantageous tax exemptions, but will put their money into city and state obligations which do.

The announcement of Pacific Gas, registration of $45,000,000 of bonds with the SEC, for early marketing, was pleasing to the investment bankers, who hope at last to resume business in the market for new securities.

New Train Service Aids Southern Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., March 18—Southern markets are brought as much as 24 hours nearer to New England shippers by a new through fast freight service, beginning today, which takes advantage of the Pennsylvania electrification between New York and Washington, D. C.

A New Haven train leaving Boston at 6:15 p. m. makes direct connection at Greenville Yards, Jersey City, with a new electric train which leaves at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Potomac Yard, Washington, at 7:45 p. m. Here connections are made with the Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac, Seaboard Air Line, and the Southern Railway.

Income Tax Gains Hailed as Proof Of Business Rise

Returns for First Half of March Show 29 P. C. Increase

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Treasury reported that income tax returns for the first 15 days in March showed an upturn of 29 per cent over the comparable half month of last year.

Eagerly awaited on the ground that these first returns on 1934 incomes would furnish an accurate gauge on the volume of business transacted last year, Treasury officials were gratified to discover receipts of $191,358,909, as compared with only $147,764,884 last year.

On the basis of these preliminary returns, income taxes of about $300,000,000 are predicted for the month, as compared with $232,000,000 collected in March of last year. It was said at the Treasury, however, that these figures could not be used as final guide, because of the delay in getting clearances of the remitted sums.

Income tax payments, regardless of the form in which they are made, are cleared through the Federal Reserve banks by collectors of the various districts, and reach the Treasury only after several days following payment. Thus, returns made on the deadline (midnight, March 15) will not show their full velocity in the Treasury reports until several days later.

In the meantime, however, Treasury officials were maintaining telegraphic communications with the various collectors, who reported previous estimates would unquestionably be reached. These estimates call for $1,051,000,000 for the present fiscal year, meaning that $535,000,000 must come in between now and June 30. This would be added to $516,586,000 reported up to the close of business March 14, date of the latest Treasury statement.

A material increase is expected by officials in corporation returns, due to some changes in the law which eliminated consolidated filing, and to the fact that corporate gains were the heaviest evolving from the New Deal. This statement is borne out by statistics of income for 1933.

U. S. May Soon Call Balance of Liberty Bonds for Payment

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Treasury has undertaken an operation that will leave unrefunded but a fraction of the Government's tremendous wartime debt, and that fraction, it was revealed, is to be called for redemption shortly.

Calling in $1,933,000,000 in First Liberty bonds, the Treasury, with the completion of this operation, will have outstanding only $1,300,000,000 of the $25,000,000,000 in Liberty and Victory Loan bonds issued during the war. It is this latter group upon which redemption action is expected shortly.

Savings to the Government through a consequent reduction in interest charges will total about $70,000,000 when the program is completed. Other such transactions under the Roosevelt Administration have cut this item by some $48,000,000, carrying the grand total to approximately $118,000,000.

With the exception of one $875,000,000 reduction, such operations, of course, have little effect upon the total of public debt which stood yesterday at $28,565,000,000, an increase of $1,512,000,000 since the fiscal year began.

Under President Roosevelt's budget estimates, it will run as high as $35,000,000,000. In this connection, however, Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board told the House Banking Committee he had no fear of a debt peak of $40,000,000,000. The size of the national income, he said, is more important.

Railways' Capital Expenditures Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Class I railroads made the largest gross capital expenditures during 1934 since 1931, according to an announcement by the Association of American Railroads.

Complete reports for the year, which have just been tabulated, show that gross capital expenditures for railway equipment and roadway and structures totaled $212,712,000. In 1933 such expenditures totaled $103,947,000 while in 1932 they were $167,194,000. In 1931, however, they amounted to $361,912,000.

Gross capital expenditures for locomotives, freight and passenger train cars and other equipment were greater in 1934 than for any corresponding period since 1930. Such expenditures for equipment in 1934 totaled $92,005,000, compared with $15,454,000 in 1933; $36,371,000 in 1932; $73,105,000 in 1931 and $328,269,000 in 1930.

For roadway and structures in 1934, gross capital expenditures totaled $120,707,000, compared with $88,493,000 in 1933 and $130,833,000 in 1932.

Business Conditions In England Found Improved

PHILADELPHIA, March 18—Generally improved business conditions in the principal countries of Europe with England approaching a business boom were reported today by Edward G. Budd, president of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, on his return from Europe.

"General conditions in England are very favorable," Mr. Budd said. "The business people are enthusiastic. There is an approach to a boom."

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged For Second Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged for the second consecutive week during the week of March 9, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average level of prices remained at 79.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since December 1930.

The present index is 32 per cent above two years ago and 8 per cent above the corresponding week of last year. During the first two months of the current year the trend of wholesale commodity prices was steadily upward, the accumulated rise being more than 2 per cent.

When compared with the week of Jan. 5, 1935, farm products have registered an increase of approximately 8 per cent, foods, 4½ per cent; chemicals and drugs 3 per cent and building materials, ¾ of 1 per cent. All other commodity groups are lower than for the first week of the current year, ranging from 4-10 of 1 per cent for fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods to 1½ per cent for miscellaneous commodities.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity groups	Mar. 9 1935	Mar. 2 1935	Mar. 10 1934	Mar. 11 1933
All commodities	79.8	79.8	73.8	60.2
Farm products	80.0	80.0	63.0	42.7
Foods	83.1	82.5	68.1	55.0
Hides and lea prds	86.4	86.8	89.0	67.5
Textile products	68.3	68.4	76.3	50.7
Fuel and lite mtls.	72.8	72.9	73.0	63.9
Metals & met prds	85.1	85.0	86.4	77.2
Building materials	85.0	84.7	86.2	70.0
Chemicals & drugs	81.8	81.8	75.7	71.4
Housefurnsh gds	82.0	81.9	82.5	72.2
Miscellaneous	68.8	69.0	69.8	59.2
All comds other than farm prds & fds	77.9	77.9	78.7	66.0

Texas Raises Over One-Sixth of U. S. Wool Crop in '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, March 18—More than one sixth of the nation's wool crop of 1934 was produced in Texas, according to the Federal-State livestock reporting bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Last year the wool production of this State was 60,485,000 pounds, or almost twice as much as any other State. The nation's production was 357,958,000 pounds.

The Texas wool crop was considerably smaller than in 1933, when 74,800,000 pounds were produced, but larger than in 1932, when production was 57,105,000 pounds. The 1934 crop was sheared or pulled from a total of 7,608,000 sheep, an average of 8 pounds per sheep being obtained, as compared with 8.5 pounds the preceding year and 8.1 pounds in 1932.

Spring shearing of Texas sheep will open early next month, the spring crop being estimated at 45,000,000 pounds, about 10,000,000 less than last year. This decrease is due to the drought losses and the sale of 1,100,000 sheep to the Government.

Approximately 25,000,000 pounds of Texas wool are already on the market, a factor which is depressing prices, it is felt. Last fall prices ranged from 20 to 28½ cents a pound, whereas prices are now 10 cents for poor grade fall wool up to 22 cents for high quality 12-months wool.

Mission to Seek Ways of Raising Oriental Imports

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Final arrangements have been made with regard to the American Economic Missions to Japan and China, which will sail from San Francisco on March 22. The primary function of the mission will be to ascertain on what basis imports from the two Far Eastern countries may be increased.

As a mission of good will, the contacts made in Japan should have favorable reactions tending to further the negotiation of a trade agreement between the United States and that country, foreign traders hold.

Both Renzo Sawada, Consul General of Japan, and Dr. Kollang Yih, Consul General of China, have given most valuable assistance in making the arrangements for the mission to their respective countries.

Among the 15 members of the American group are the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, chairman; James A. Thomas, vice-chairman; John B. Chevalier, director of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc.; J. Harold Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar Steamship Lines, and Frederick V. Field, economist for the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Upon return, the mission will make reports to the American-Japanese Trade Council and to the American-Chinese Trade Council. The National Foreign Trade Council has co-operated with these councils.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED [illegible]
111 FRANKLIN STREET
IN HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

Housewives Told Food Price Peak Has Been Reached

Values Kept Down by New Crops and Imports, Says Agriculture Department

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Assurances that the peak of food prices probably was reached in February has been given housewives and consumers in general by the Department of Agriculture.

Large imports of farm products from foreign countries and new crops caused the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to declare officially that "supply and demand conditions for farm products indicate that the peak of farm prices for the first half of 1935 had been reached in February."

Summarizing its forecast of price movements for the next three months the bureau said:

"1. The unusual seasonal decline in hog prices is likely to be relatively small and perhaps of short duration.

"2. Cattle prices are likely to be somewhat higher by midyear, but the seasonal rise may be less than usual in view of the recent sharp advance.

"3. Dairy products and eggs are expected to show further seasonal declines.

"4. Some weakening in the demand for feeds and the approach of the new crop season indicate some decline in grain prices, barring unfavorable weather and crop prospects.

"5. Truck crop prices which rose sharply as frosts reduced the early crop supplies, will doubtless decline considerably by May or June."

Discussing the general price situation the bureau declared that prices of other products than those raised on farms "are now a little lower than a year ago," standing at 115 per cent of the pre-war average, compared with 112 for farm products and 129 for foods alone.

"The rise in the all-commodity index of about 8 per cent since February, 1934 is, therefore, more than accounted for by the rise in prices of farm products and foods," it said.

The prices of chemicals and drugs have increased since a year ago while prices of hides, leather, textiles, and building materials "have declined somewhat," the report said.

New Zealand Fruit Men Establish Plan To Stabilize Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—With the object of securing, over a period of years, a profitable price for their exports of apples and pears, the fruit growers of New Zealand have established, with state assistance, a fund for stabilizing their returns.

Experience of this important export activity proves that while there might be an occasional bad season when prices barely return the actual cost of marketing fruit overseas, that the general result is profitable.

For many years the Government has guaranteed exporters a minimum return equal to the bare cost of marketing, and under this arrangement has paid out substantial sums. It now proposes to assist fruit growers to build up their own guarantee fund, by carrying on the former guarantee in the meantime and at the same time paying into the new fund £12,500 per annum for three years, the export fruit growers contributing a similar sum.

All future payments to growers to make up any difference between actual cash returns and the guaranteed minimum of 8s. per case will be regarded as a loan, free of interest, to be repaid out of future surpluses.

Offer to Exchange Libertys Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Subscription books for the current offering of 2⅞ per cent Treasury bonds of 1950-60, in exchange for Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds called for redemption on April 15, 1934, will close at the close of business Wednesday, March 27, 1935, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary stated that up to this time approximately $1,140,000,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds called for redemption on April 15, 1935, have been exchanged for the new bonds.

The subscription books are being kept open for the considerable further period in order that all holders of the called Fourths, and particularly the small holders, may have ample opportunity to take advantage of the exchange offering.

Hitler Tells German People Other Powers Failed to Disarm

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—The text of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's appeal to the German people follows:

"To the German people:

"When in November, 1918, the German people, trusting in the promises given in President Wilson's Fourteen Points, grounded arms after 4½ years' honorable resistance in a war whose outbreak they had never desired, they believed they had rendered a service not only to tormented humanity but also to a great idea per se.

"Themselves the most serious sufferers from the result of this insane struggle, the millions composing our people trustingly seized upon the idea of a new order in the relations between peoples, an order which was to be ennobled, on the one hand, by doing away with the secrecy of diplomatic cabinet policies and, on the other hand, by abandoning the terrible methods of war. The historically severest result of the defeat seemed to many Germans to be the only sacrifice necessary in order once and for all to save the world from similar terrors.

Appealed to Germans

"The idea of the League of Nations perhaps in no nation awakened more fervent acclaim than in Germany, stripped as she was of all earthly happiness. Only thus was it conceivable that the German people not only accepted but also fulfilled the conditions, verily senseless in many respects, for the destruction of every condition and possibility of defense.

"The German people, and especially their governments of that time, were convinced that by fulfillment of the conditions of disarmament laid down in the Versailles Treaty and in accordance with the promises of that treaty, the beginning of international general disarmament would be marked and guaranteed.

"For, only in a two-sided fulfillment of the task set by the treaty could there lie a moral and sensible justification for a demand which, one-sidedly imposed and executed, had necessarily to lead to an eternal discrimination and thereby to a declaration of inferiority of a great nation.

Reconciliations

"Under such conditions, however, a peace treaty of this sort could never create the conditions for a true inward reconciliation of peoples, nor for the pacification of the world achieved in this manner but could only set up a hatred that would gnaw eternally.

"Germany has, according to the investigation of the Inter-Allied Control Commission, fulfilled the disarmament conditions imposed upon her. Following the work of destruction of the German power of resistance and the means necessary therefor, there was certified by this commission:

"Army—59,897 cannon and heavy gun barrels, 130,558 machine guns, 31,470 mine throwers and barrels, 6,007,000 guns and carbines, 243,937 machine-gun bores, 28,001 cannon carriages, 4390 machine-gun carriages, 38,750,000 bullets, 16,550,000 hand and gun grenades, 60,400,000 fuses, 491,000,000 rounds of ammunition for hand weapons.

"Also 335,000 tons of shell cases, 23,515 tons of cartridge cases, 37,600 tons of powder, 79,500 ammunition empties, 212,000 telephones, 1072 flame throwers, 31 armored cars, 59 tanks, 1762 observation cars, 8982 wireless stations, 1240 field bakeries, 2199 pontoons, 981.7 tons of equipment for soldiers, 8,230,350 sacks of equipment for soldiers, 7300 pistols and revolvers, 180 machine-gun sleds, 21 transportable workshops, 12 antiaircraft gun carriages, 11 limbers, 64,000 steel helmets, 174,000 gas masks, 2500 machines of the former war industry, 8000 gun barrels.

"Air forces: 15,714 pursuit and bombing planes, 2757 airplane motors.

"Navy: Material that was either destroyed, scrapped, sunk or handed over: twenty-six first-class battleships, four coastal cruisers, four armored cruisers, nineteen small cruisers, twenty-one schooling and other ships, eighty-three torpedo boats, 315 submarines.

"In addition, there had to be destroyed vehicles of all sorts, utensils for gas attacks and partly for gas protection, fuel of various kinds and explosives, searchlights, gun-sighting appliances, instruments for measuring distance in sound, optical instruments of all kinds, harness for horses, equipment for narrow-gauge railways, printing plants, field kitchens, workshops, knives and bayonets, steel helmets, material for transporting munitions, normal and special machines belonging to war industry, mounting frames, drawings for the latter, and hangars for airplanes and airships, etc.

No Others Disarmed

"After this historically unexampled fulfillment of a treaty, the German people had the right to expect the redemption also by the other side of obligations undertaken. For, first, Germany had disarmed; secondly, in the peace treaty the demand had been expressly made that Germany must be disarmed in order thereby to create the precondition for general disarmament; that is, it was contended that Germany's armaments alone furnished the reason for the armaments of the other countries; thirdly, the German people at that time were filled, both as regards their government and their parties, with a spirit that corresponded exactly with the pacifistic-democratic ideals of the League of Nations and its founders.

"But while Germany as one party to the treaty had fulfilled its obligations, the redemption of the obligation on the part of the second partner to the treaty failed to become a fact. That means: the high contracting parties of the former victor states have one-sidedly divorced themselves from the obligations of the Versailles Treaty.

Increased Armament

"Not alone did they refrain from disarming in a manner that could by any stretch be comparable with the destruction of German arms. No: not even was there a halt in the armaments race; on the contrary, the increase of armaments on the part of a whole group of states became evident. Whatever had during the war been invented in the way of new engines of destruction was now in peacetime brought to final perfection by methodically scientific labor.

"In the realm of creating mighty armored cars as well as in that of new fighting and bombing planes, continuous and terrible improvements resulted. New gigantic cannon were constructed, new explosive fire and gas bombs were developed.

"The world, however, since then has again resumed its cries of war, just as though there never had been a World War nor the Versailles Treaty. In the midst of these highly armed, warlike states which were more and more making use of the most modern motorized equipment, Germany was, militarily speaking, in a vacuum, defenselessly at the mercy of every threatening danger.

15 Years of Suffering

"The German people recall the misfortune and suffering of 15 years' economic misery and political and moral humiliation. It was therefore understandable that Germany began loudly to demand the fulfillment of the promises made by other states to disarm, for this is clear: The world would not only stand for 100 years of peace, but such a period would be an unmeasured boon. It cannot, however, stand for 100 years of division into victor and vanquished.

"The conviction that international disarmament was morally justified and necessary gained ground, not only in Germany but also among many other peoples. From the insistence of these forces there resulted attempts through conferences to give direction to the reduction of armaments and thereby to a general international equalization on a low level. Thus there developed the first proposals for an international agreement on armaments of which we remember the MacDonald plan as significant.

Equality Denied

"Germany was ready to accept this plan and adopt it as the foundation for arrangements to be arrived at. It failed because the other states declined to accept it and was finally abandoned.

"Inasmuch as, under these circumstances, the equality which was solemnly promised to the German people and Reich in the declaration of December, 1932, failed of realization, the new Reich's government, as guardian of the honor and right to live of the German people, was unable to continue to take part in conferences of that sort or to continue membership in the League of Nations. However, even after leaving Geneva, Germany still was ready, not only to examine the other states' proposals, but herself to make practical proposals.

"In that connection she identified herself with the viewpoint which other states themselves had expressed; namely, that the creation of armies with short enlistments is not suited to the purposes of attack, and is, therefore, recommendable for peaceful defense. Germany was, therefore, ready to transform the Reichswehr, with its long service period, into an army with short enlistments, consonantly with the wishes of the other states.

Fulfillment Balked

"Her proposals, made during the winter of 1933-34, were practical and executable. The fact that they were declined as well as the fact that Italian and English proposals along similar lines were finally declined, justified the conclusion that on the other side of the contracting parties there no longer existed any inclination for a belated and honest fulfillment of the disarmament clauses of Versailles.

"Under these circumstances the German Government saw itself compelled of its own accord to take those necessary measures which could insure the end of a condition of impotent defenselessness of a great people and Reich, which was as unworthy as, in the last analysis, it was menacing. In so doing it proceeded from the same premises which Mr. Baldwin (Stanley Baldwin, British Lord President of the Council) in his last speech so truthfully expressed:

"'A country which is not willing to adopt the necessary preventive measures for its own defense will never enjoy any power in this world, either moral or material.'

"For Peace"

"The Government of the present-day German Reich, however, desires but one single moral and material power, namely, the power to safeguard peace for the Reich and thereby in truth for all Europe.

"The Government, therefore, continued to do what it could and what served the advancement of peace.

"First, it proposed a long time ago the conclusion of non-aggression pacts to all its neighbor states.

"Secondly, it has sought for and found the adjustment laid down in the treaty with its eastern neighbor which, thanks to the great understanding shown on the other side, has, as it hopes, forever taken the poison out of the threatening atmosphere which it found on seizing power, and which will lead to lasting reconciliation and friendship between the two peoples.

"Thirdly, it has finally given France the solemn assurance that Germany, after the adjustment of the Saar question, now no longer will make territorial demands upon France.

To End Strife

"It believes thereby to have created, in a manner rare in history, the precondition for ending the century-old strife between the two great nations by making a heavy political and material sacrifice.

"The German Government must, however, to its regret, note that for months the rest of the world has been rearming continuously and increasingly. It sees in the creation of a Soviet Russian army of 101 divisions—that is, in an admitted present peace strength of 960,000 men—an element that at the time of the conclusion of the Versailles treaty could not have been divined. It sees in the forcing of similar measures in other states further proof of the declination to accept the disarmament idea as originally proclaimed.

French Action

"Far be it from the German Government to raise complaint against any other state. It must point out, however, today that, by France's introduction of a two-year service period as now decided, the idea upon which the creation of armies with short enlistment had been tested has been abandoned in favor of an organization with long enlistments. This, however, was one of the arguments advanced at the time for demanding that Germany give up her Reichswehr.

"Under these circumstances the German Government considers it impossible to refrain still longer from taking the necessary measures for the security of the Reich, or even to hide the knowledge thereof from the other nations.

Trust in Its Own Power

"If, therefore, it now fulfills the wish for enlightening the world on Germany's intentions, as expressed in the speech by the British Minister, Stanley Baldwin, on Nov. 2, 1934, it does so: Firstly, in order to give the German people the conviction and other states the knowledge that the safeguarding of the honor and security of the German Reich henceforth again will be intrusted to the own power of the German nation; secondly, in order, by fixing the extent of German measures, to devitalize those claims which attempt to ascribe to the German people a striving for a position of military hegemony in Europe.

"What the German Government, as the guardian of the honor and interests of the German nation, desires is to make sure that Germany possesses sufficient instruments of power not only to maintain the integrity of the German Reich but also to command international respect and value as coguarantor of general peace.

Not Warlike

"For in this hour the German Government renews before the German people, before the entire world, its assurance of its determination never to proceed beyond the safe-guarding of German honor and freedom of the Reich, and especially does it not intend in rearming Germany to create any instrument for warlike attack, but on the contrary, exclusively for defense and thereby for the maintenance of peace.

"In so doing the German Reich's Government expresses the confident hope that the German people, having again reverted to their own honor, may be privileged in independent equality to make their contribution for the pacification of the world in free and open co-operation with other nations and their governments.

New Law

"With this in view the German Reich's Government today passed the following law: 'Law for the upbuilding of a defensive force, dated March 16, 1935,' which is hereby made public:

"1. Service in defensive form ensues on a basis of general obligation to defend.

"2. The German peace army, inclusive of police troops incorporated therein, consists of 12 corps commands and 36 divisions.

"3. Supplementary laws for regulating general defensive duty are to be presented to the Reich's Cabinet by the Reich's Minister of Defense.

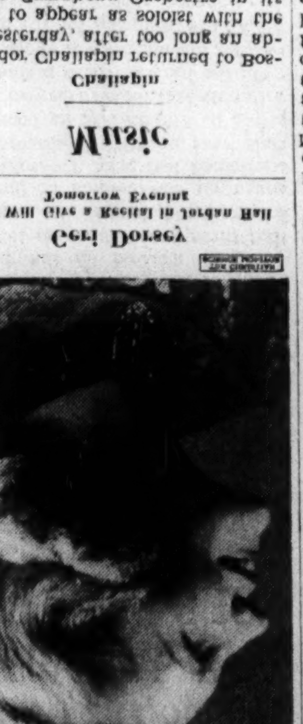
"Berlin, March 16, 1935.

"The document is signed by Führer and all."

Stunt Flier Killed in Crash

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18 (AP)—Clifton Tribble, of Owensboro, Ky., noted stunt flier, went into a power dive at 500 feet directly in front of the grand stand at municipal airport this afternoon and was killed in the crash.

To Sing Here



Geri Dorsey

Who Will Give a Recital in Jordan Hall Tomorrow Evening

Music

Chaliapin

Feodor Chaliapin returned to Boston yesterday, after too long an absence, to appear as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its seventieth Pension Fund concert. He sang with the orchestra the Tsar's aria from the second act of "Boris Godounov," and the aria of Kontchak from "Prince Igor"; and, with the pianoforte accompaniment of Ivan Basilevsky, Basilio's air from "The Barber of Seville," and several Russian songs.

It was Chaliapin's day. He received an ovation on his first appearance and was applauded vociferously after every item he sang. He is, of course, one of the greatest stage artists of his time. His Boris is a unique impersonation and some of his other roles are filled hardly less strikingly. He is as much an actor as a singer; perhaps more an actor. If we are to consider his singing from the viewpoint of pure vocalism. But how can we do that? The man is above all a personality. His smile and his gestures embrace everybody. He is outside the range of routine criticism. You do not criticize sunlight, or a storm, or the tides.

His rendition of the arias with the orchestra yesterday was superb, and so was the orchestral accompaniment. It is a pity that we cannot hear Chaliapin's Boris again in the opera house, with Koussevitzky conducting.

The orchestra opened the program with a rather theatrical performance of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," Overture Fantasia. The final number on the program was the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

L. A. S.

Substantial Trade Gains Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

to be the largest since 1931. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, attributed to this fact some of the responsibility for the drain of a billion dollars of gold from the rest of the world into the United States last year and warned that a better balance must be achieved if the United States is to maintain its export markets.

Encouraging Evidence

Constituting as encouraging evidence of improving business conditions as anything which has yet developed, the two reports provided an argument for the Administration which was immediately appreciated in higher circles and will be used to the utmost. Whether there is any connection or not they lend credence to the claims of NRA achievement as well as strength to the latest White House policy of encouraging recovery by a closer working alliance with business and industry coupled with less emphasis on reform.

They were of particular value to NRA officials trying to explain and defend the underlying doctrines of NRA to the Senate Finance Committee. The Administration's contention that NRA has made a notable contribution to recovery and should be continued, although in modified form, has sounded hollow indeed so long as there was no outstanding evidence of business gains.

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the NIRB, continued the defense this morning when Clarence Darrow's scheduled appearance was postponed officially because Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada was absent and had asked Mr. Darrow to wait for his return. Darrow campfollowers insisted, however, that the noted attorney and NRA critic considered the hearings "whitewash proceedings," and would have nothing to do with it until the Administration's side of the case had been completed.

Darrow's Attitude

Mr. Darrow's friends intimate further that he has no intention of repeating the mistake he made at the time of publication of his famous report on NRA, when he permitted Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to hold up its publication until the official answer was ready and could be published at the same moment, thereby weakening the effect of the critical document. This time he intends to have the last word.

The Business and Advisory Council statement made public by Mr. Kendall found future prospects for business "bright," pronounced the national currency as "sound a currency as exists today," and added that the soundness of the nation's credit structure is unquestioned.

"A consistent co-operative effort," said Mr. Kendall, "freed from partisan chiseling, either industrial, labor or political, toward the re-employment of effective workers in the regular channels of industry, keeping reform constructive for the public good without destroying the necessary good with the bad, can have no other essential than an acceleration of the progress that has already been made since March 3, 1933."

Analysis of Fundamentals

In his statement for the council Mr. Kendall said:

"In the periods of rapid change in the first stages of recovery the public mind is apt to become so confused with immediate issues of detail and week-to-week industrial swings as to miss opportunity to judge progress or to stop to reanalyze underlying fundamentals.

"It is significant to note the results of a poll of the attending members of the council taken at the close of our monthly meeting, March 14, 1935.

"These men represented companies forming a cross-section of most types of American industry. Three-quarters of them reported increases in volume and/or profit varying from 'satisfactory' to '30 per cent' in 1935 as compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

Housing an Aid

"Those reporting no gains or decreases were confined to companies connected with the heavy industries, railroads, cotton and some milling products. The enlarged government housing program will be an effective aid to the heavy industries and through them to transportation and the consumers goods sector.

"We have believed this progress was possible; we have hoped to see it realized. It is cheering to have it made a matter of record.

"After all, judgment on recorded performance is sounder than the sum of all the theories and opinions put forward as fears for the future of panaceas for past mistakes.

"No thinking man today will question the soundness of the American dollar in either our own or in world markets. Based on its present gold value it is as sound a currency as exists today.

Abundant Resources

"No thinking man will question the present security of our credit structure, and certainly no one will question the fact of our abundance of natural resources.

"Regarding government expenditures for public works and relief, far more important than arguments as to whether the sum shall be any of the particular figures that have been mentioned, is the problem of proper organization and the choice of projects to insure the greatest possible advance toward our objectives.

"A consistent co-operative effort, freed from partisan chiseling, either industrial, labor or political, toward the re-employment of effective workers in the regular channels of industry, keeping reform constructive for the public good without destroying the necessary good with the bad, can have no other result than acceleration of the progress that has already been made since March 3, 1933."

Mrs. Daniels Writes History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A significant historical work on Mexico is being prepared by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the United States Ambassador. She became interested in the story of "Malinche," the Aztec woman who became the guide, wife and adviser of Hernan Cortes, and is at work examining many ancient documents and manuscripts for full data on the Malinche.

British Issue Strong Protest On Hitler's Action on Army

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — The note, delivered in Berlin by Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, expressed the British Government's regret at Germany's action. The text follows:

"His Majesty's Government feel bound to convey to the German Government their protest against the announcement made by the latter, March 16, of a decision to adopt conscription and to increase the peace basis of the German army to 36 divisions.

"Following upon the announcement of German air force, such a declaration is a further example of unilateral action which, apart from the issue of principle, is calculated seriously to increase the uneasiness of Europe.

"The proposals for an Anglo-German meeting arose out of the terms of the Anglo-French communique of Feb. 3 and the German reply of Feb. 14, supplemented by further communications between His Majesty's government and the German Government.

Effect of Documents

"His Majesty's Government consider it necessary to call the specific attention of the German Government to the effect of those documents.

"The London communique of Feb. 3, while noting that the armaments limited by treaty could not be modified by unilateral action, declared the British and French Governments favored a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and other powers which would make provisions for the organization of the security of Europe on the lines therein indicated and would simultaneously establish an agreement about armaments which, in the case of Germany, would replace the relevant provisions of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles.

"The communique went on to state that it would be part of a general settlement by which it was contemplated that Germany would resume her active membership in the League of Nations and proceeded to sketch out the terms of an air pact between the Locarno powers to operate as a deterrent to aggression and to insure immunity from sudden attacks from the air.

"The German Government's reply 10 days later welcomed the spirit of friendly confidence which the Anglo-French communique had expressed and undertook that the German Government would submit to exhaustive examination the questions raised in the first part of the London communique.

"It agreed that the spirit expressed in the communique of free negotiations between sovereign states could alone lead to a lasting international settlement in the sphere of armaments.

"In particular it welcomed the proposal for an air pact and the German reply concluded by saying before taking part in the proposed negotiations the German Government considered it desirable to clarify in separate conversations with the governments concerned a number of preliminary questions of principle.

"For this purpose, it invited His Majesty's Government to enter into a direct exchange of views with the German Government.

"Since His Majesty's Government desired to make sure there should be no misunderstanding as to the scope and purpose of the proposed Anglo-German meeting, they addressed a further inquiry to the German Government Feb. 21 to which the German Government replied the next day.

"The result was that it was definitely agreed between the two Governments that the object of the suggested meeting would be to carry the consultation a stage further on all matters referred to in the Anglo-French communique. It is upon this basis, therefore, His Majesty's Government have been preparing to pay the visit to Berlin which the German Government suggested.

"Thus, what was contemplated, was a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and other powers, and agreements regarding armaments which in the case of Germany would replace the provisions of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles.

"This has throughout been the purpose of His Majesty's Government's policy and upon its achievement they have concentrated all their efforts at Geneva and elsewhere.

"But the attainment of a comprehensive agreement, which by common consent would take the place of treaty provisions, cannot be facilitated by putting forward as a decision already arrived at, strengths for military effectives greatly exceeding any before suggested—strengths moreover which, if maintained unaltered, must make more difficult, if not impossible, agreement with other powers vitally concerned.

"His Majesty's Government are most unwilling to abandon any opportunity which the arranged visit might afford of promoting a general understanding but in the new circumstances, before undertaking it, they feel bound to call the attention of the German Government to the above considerations, and they wish to be assured that the German Government still desire the visit to take place within the scope and for the purposes previously agreed as set out in paragraph IV above."

Republicans Open War on Gov. Curley

(Continued from Page 1)

cious manner in connection with the tunnel land takings.

The Herter statement came during an explanation of why a legislative committee should investigate the Boston vehicular tunnel land taking transactions and the sale of securities to the city by the Legal Securities Corporation with which Mr. Dolan is supposed to have been connected while acting as city treasurer.

There is a definite connection between the two cases, Mr. Herter charged, inasmuch as a bill of sale dated June 25, 1931, shows that the Legal Securities Corporation sold $19,000 of Boston Elevated Railway bonds which Abram Lipp received from the city in tunnel land taking transactions, to the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank.

This bill of sale, of which Mr. Herter submitted a photostatic copy, was presented during Mr. Herter's attempt to show that Mr. Lipp had falsified in his explanation of the ultimate disposition of the bonds which he received in the tunnel transactions.

Hearing Hall Packed

The hearing hall was packed with an audience of more than 500 when Mr. Herter served notice that he expected an investigation along the lines of that through which Mayor James J. Walker was run out of New York.

This notice was served when Mr. Herter pointed out that his order ended with the same wordings as that under which the Hofstadter committee prosecuted the Walker case. The Herter order says the legislative committee should investigate the transactions, "following the profits to their ultimate recipients."

Reading from the report issued by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, Mr. Herter said Mr. Lipp testified that most of the bonds in the tunnel deal were given to his brother-in-law from Michigan. However, Mr. Herter added that Mr. Lipp's brother-in-law, Jacob S. Beckman, was very hazy in his testimony concerning the bonds which he said he sold to strangers for only a small portion of their value because he did not think they were worth much. Some of the bonds were United States Treasury bonds and others were Boston Elevated bonds.

Mr. Herter also opened wide the possibility that the attorney-general might conduct the investigation rather than a legislative committee, for he said he was willing that the rules committee turn the case over to the attorney-general as it did in the Oliver Garrett case. The possibility that the long silenced Farnum Finance Commission reports would really be opened also loomed at the hearing.

Crisis Is at Hand On President's Power

(Continued from Page 1)

sippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, would make cash payment optional upon the willingness of the individual veteran to declare himself "in need."

The long delay in getting action on the work relief bill has made some outsiders suppose Mr. Roosevelt has lost his grip on Congress. This has never been true. Judging from political precedents there is nearly always a dull legislative period as the Senate mulls over bills in mid-session. This session is going to be a long one, and it is doubtful if Mr. Roosevelt gets all his program through, but eventually he will get most of it.

The third big "compromise" before the White House relates to social security. This legislation is the most far-reaching offered Congress in a generation. A movement is on foot to ask Mr. Roosevelt to limit it to old-age insurance, as the price of quick enactment. This would slough off unemployment insurance and various social welfare proposals. Mr. Roosevelt has hitherto refused this compromise. If he stands fast, most observers think he can get about what he wants.

But there is such a thing as too high a political price in payment for what one wants. Mr. Roosevelt has other big bills before Congress, public utility regulation, banking legislation and the like.

Compromises may be necessary, and it is these, rather than the dramatic votes in House and Senate, with all the press fanfare that goes with them, that make the next few weeks "critical."

Ohio Relief Work In Federal Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

cused of soliciting political contributions from relief employees.

Control in Georgia and Oklahoma has since been turned back to local authority.

The specific charge in Ohio concerns a "shakedown" of business men and furnishing supplies to the relief administration to help pay off the deficit of the campaign fund and inaugural expenses of Gov. Martin L. Davey.

Notwithstanding the fact that Governor Davey is a Democrat, Mr. Hopkins's action was taken with full consent of President Roosevelt who told his relief administrator "to pursue these investigations diligently and let the chips fall where they may. This administration will not permit the relief population of Ohio to become the innocent victims of either corruption or political chicanery," the President wrote.

The temporary relief administrator appointed by Mr. Hopkins for Ohio is Charles C. Stillman, former FERA field agent, who will keep the control until the charges are cleared up.

For the last two weeks Governor Davey and Mr. Hopkins have been sparring back and forth about relief administration in Ohio. In a letter written March 4, Governor Davey himself suggested that the Federal Government take over relief in the State, but Mr. Hopkins replied that he was attempting to avoid "a clear responsibility" of contributing the State's share to relief funds. He told the Governor he expected the State to appropriate at least $2,000,000 of the $10,000,000 spent monthly for relief in Ohio.

State Publicity Program Planned in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Efforts are being made by a group known as Carolinas, Incorporated, to get the Legislature to follow the lead of other states in making tourist attractions and commercial and industrial advantages known. The work would be done through the State Department of Conservation and development, which has been without funds in the past even to provide the public with maps and pamphlets.

The Legislature will be asked to appropriate $125,000 for advertising and $10,000 for marking historic sites.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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VISIT Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections

Bradshaw-Diehl-Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

George H. Wright Co.
CUSTOM TAILORS
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings
10th and 4th Ave.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 3866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE" 6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
720 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled
2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 3378
Phone M3966 Res. Phone H3822

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
314 FIRST STREET WEST

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.
Office Outfitters
Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies
"Everything for the Office"
M. 1737 605 FIRST ST. WEST

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Edmonton 2-6036, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 1 to 5 daily, except Saturday. 303 Commercial Building.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Thornton & Perkins
QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES
Direct Importers
10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24634

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.
Your complete satisfaction is our objective.
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Hudson's Bay Company
SUITS
will be the thing to wear this spring. We are showing them in the newest styles and colors on our second floor.

Thompson & Dynes Limited
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—2463 GRANVILLE

CANDY SHOP
Welch's
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTO
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSN.
HAL T. BEVANS, Rep. Trin. 4166

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
550 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3631

TOD & MANNING
DIAMOND IMPORTERS
570 GRANVILLE STREET

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats for Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4338

The Best Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Refrigerators
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
659 GRANVILLE ST. Vancouver, B. C.

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
MORROW COAL SEY. 8080 & ICE CO. LTD.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2563 GRANVILLE BAY. 6465
1056 ROBSON STREET TRIN. 3040
2708 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY. 383

THE VANCOUVER STATIONERS
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We Carry a Complete Stock of lesson markers.
549 HOMER ST. Phone Sey. 5404

GAS
Washing Oil
Repairs
Marshall's Super Service
12TH and GRANVILLE, VANCOUVER

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOSIERY
Plain or Fancy. SPECIAL VALUE $1.00 pr.
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2563 GRANVILLE STREET

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

Jule Ann Wellband
BEAUTY SERVICE
Phone Bay 830
2213 Granville St.

F. B. DOWNING
FREE ESTIMATE on INTERIOR and EXTERIOR PAINTING and DECORATING
1467 7th Ave. West BAY 6096X

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Birks
"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

VICTORIA

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 Woolworth Block; DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

GEORGE STRAITH Ltd.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer an advertisement in it, please mention the Monitor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Mallek's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET E. 1623

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers, Stationers, Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. L. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LTD.
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B. C.
Garden 8166

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
MORE HEAT LESS ASH
A Coal Kingham's for Everywhere
SALES
Sutton's
The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

DUNCAN'S CASH STORES
101-103 BURNSIDE ROAD
Groceries—Provisions—Fruits
ETC.
Your Patronage Greatly Appreciated
PHONE EMPIRE 7944
We deliver promptly
PERSON SERVICE

CHATTON BEAUTY SALON
"Victoria's Complete Beauty Service of Highest Quality"
Est. 1923 Not Connected With
E. 2611 School in Same Bldg.

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for Vitality's Famous Corrective Shoes for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Widths AAA to EEE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

TWIN SWEATERS
$3.95
SOMEDAY, somebody will come out with sweater-quintuplets, but right now you'll be satisfied with our sweater twins.
Two of a color, or we'll give you your color choice. Orange with novelty orange striped sweater. Black and white ... navy ... and other delightful combinations. And besides, our twins are thrifty. Sizes 34 to 44.
Sportswear, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Hammond's
SASKATOON WINNIPEG

The Winnipeg Dyeing & Dry Cleaning Co., Ltd.
658 ST. MATTHEWS AVE.
PHONE 39 295
H. H. Peters, Pres. & Mgr. R. Franklin, Mgr.

For Service and Satisfaction
Call 36644
HI-GRADE FUEL CO
"Where Quality Counts"
COAL WOOD COKE
REFRIGERATORS
441½ PORTAGE AVENUE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hall Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3 20
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2144

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 313, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBORO, OWEN SOUND, BRANTFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, STRATFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Spring's very smart MILLINERY in its various types, sailors ... off the face ... bonnets ... and other types, in straw, straw fabric and taffeta are to be had in our Millinery Salon ... 2nd floor.

CUMMING
The Clothier
184 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Modern equipment, a greasing service. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

SUPERTEST
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again. Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
679 WATERLOO ST. at GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY—CLEANING
Met. 3861
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
3 Telephones. 4 Motor Deliveries

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